PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLES SWISS MILK

No. 54,229.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
12th Oct.	ARABIA	7903	......	....
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6523
26th "	PERSIA	7951	......	....
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	OCEANA	6610	......	....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	......	....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	......	....
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	......	....
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610	......	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	......	....
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
29th "	ARCADIA	6603	......	....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	......	....
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	....

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. 1907.
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Coasta	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	"	17th Nov. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Dec. "

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 14th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 17th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 18th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Oct., calling at Verawal, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,?69 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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10th October, 1907.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To call on
KOERBER	5301	A. Forestí	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Bademich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
AFRICA	4596	P. Bademich	1st Feb. "
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	993	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		25 Sept.	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov.
	City of York		15 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London	...	1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec.
	City of Karachi	...	10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
	Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1908, 1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	20 Nov.	—	15 Dec.
City of Paris	...	14 Feb.	24 Mar.	—	15 April.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

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THE S. S. "UMVOLOSI," SAILING for WEYMOUTH about 23rd instant, has still some accommodation available. For Fares and other particulars apply to—

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Greime	10th Oct. 1907.
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	31st "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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FIRST SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER starting from scratch, and SECOND SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER beat the following: Three Berliets, two Mercedes, Mors, Minerva, Thornycroft, Peugeot, Martini, Rapid.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 562,500
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SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...... " 2,500,000

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	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up.......... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.......... Gold $3,459,038·00

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£600,000
RESERVE FUND..........£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund..........$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 117,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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RELIABILITY TRIALS.

THE GREAT MOTOR EVENT OF THE YEAR.

COMPETITION
FOR TOURING CARS,
OVER A DISTANCE OF
600 MILES,
With a Special
HILL CLIMBING TEST,
TO BE HELD ON
DECEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1907.
FROM
BOMBAY TO POONA,
POONA TO KOLHAPUR,
KOLHAPUR TO MAHABLESHWAR,
MAHABLESHWAR TO BOMBAY.

FIVE CHALLENGE CUPS
OFFERED FOR
Class No. 1—Cars selling below Rs. 3,500, Entrance Fee Rs. 60.
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Class No. 5—Cars selling above Rs. 8,500, Entrance Fee Rs. 150.

INTENDING COMPETITORS ARE INVITED TO SEND THEIR ENTRIES EARLY.

For Programme of RULES, CONDITIONS of COMPETITION, MAP of ROUTE, etc., etc., Apply to—

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JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
GREEN'S MANSIONS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY the 18th October, 1907, for providing accomodation for locating the COAST GUARD FLEET at Sewari : (*a*) Constructing pier 500 ft. long and Boat slip. Value of work will be about Rs. 50,000. (*b*) Constructing Sheds for godowns, sail loft, carpenter's shed, Inspector's Office and Retiring Room, &c. Value of work will be about Rs. 29,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads Branch), reserves the right to reject all or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 8th October, 1907.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will, subject to the usual conditions, run from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back on SATURDAY, the 12th October, 1907

The trains from Victoria Terminus will run to the following altered timings :—

2nd Class Special	Victoria Terminus,	Dep.	10 55
Do	Poona	Arr.	14-0
1st Class Special	Victoria Terminus,	Dep.	11-30
Do	Poona	Arr.	14-30

The Timings from Poona remain unaltered.

In case the number of passengers offering is insufficient to warrant both trains being run, only one train will run at 11-30 hours.

J. A. HAWKINS,
For Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

COTTON GREEN STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals intending to OCCUPY LAND at the Colaba Cotton Greens, for the Season, 1907-08, are requested to be good enough to pay the Season Ground Rent due on the Plots by the 18th October, 1907. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 18th October, 1907, any Plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants coming forward.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.
BOMBAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1907.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 3 00,000
DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares
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C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:

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HEAD OFFICE :—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS : Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

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Electricity in Modern Life. By G. W. De Tunzelmann.
Physiognomy and Expression. By P. Dantgazza. Illustrated.
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WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5, MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.
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Book your Order at once.

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SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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SPLEEN-PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.
Full directions given in wrapper.
PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
In Bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each ; Box and Packing, 2 as.

From Mr. E. KIDBY, Dinapore :—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen. She was, as is well known by many, given up as incurable, her complaint being chronic. When you took her in band I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered. I write this thanking you for restoring her.

"I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment, writes :—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these Pills, and I am quite certain, that these Pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.' Jalna, Deccan.

From J.T. MURRAY, Esquire, Engineer, I.V.S.R. Flotilla, Sukkur:—"The phial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers be required, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (B. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs Ebbrahim Nooroodin & Co :—

500 bales, each 400 lbs., 20s. yarn of the Victoria Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

23 cases of wine consisting of Medoc, Listrac, St. Estephe, Chateau Batailley, Chateau Pontet Canet, Ch Palmer Margaux, Ch. Mouton d'Armailhacq, Chateau Brand, Leoville Lascaseo, Larose Bethmann, Mouten Rothschild, Chateau Lafite Grand Vin branded corks, Clos du Cardinal, etc.

Also 39 cases Scotch "Takapeg" whisky by Train & McIntyre. Ltd.

37 cases wine by Mason Schiedler & Co. and 5 boxes golden bitters.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sofas, easy chairs, whatnot, clothe press, almyrah, one handsome sweet-toned mahoganized American cottage piano in good order, brass and iron double bedstead with wire and cotton mattresses, meatsafe, ornaments, old china jar, telescopic lamp, bicycle, china and coir matting, etc., etc., the property of A. H. Roachal, Esqr.

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a Gentleman consisting of one large drawing room cabinet, large camphor wood box, three cases different kinds of shells, chess teapoys, easy chair, small cupboard, Jost fans, Singapore cane chairs, China jars, lot of large shells, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 victoria with a handsome strong bay pony and harness.

The property of a Gentleman—
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria, in good order.
1 Child's pony with harness.
1 Jangbari parrot.

AUCTION SALE of Scales, Medicines, Strawboards, Lampware and Biscuits.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned :—

E. W. 2247—No. 56 to 58— 3 cases scales.
E. W. 2297—No. 51 to 100—50 bales strawboards.
E. W. 2240—No. 203 to 53—51 cases biscuits.
P. V. —No. 1 to 9— 9 cases medicines.
S. H. S. —No. 17 to 22— 6 cases Hink's lamps.

BENNETT & Co
BOMBAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections No. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th October, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and a large quantity of cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad-gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as single and double door mirror almiras, mirror sideboard, dining table, hat-stand, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and brass, new double bedstead, chest of drawers, English double door, iron safe, chest safe on stand, easy and light chairs, sofas, cottage piano, &c.

AT 3-30 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished Office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immovable Properties at 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Jail Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioners, will, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of October 1907, at the hours of 4-30 p.m., 5-30 p.m., and 6 p.m. (Standard Time), in the afternoon, respectively, sell on the premises in three separate lots, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties by order and under the instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagees, Appaji alias Dhondu Gangaram Kadoosker, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of December, 1906, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor, Appaji alias Dhondu Gangaram Kadoosker, of the one part, and the said mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1 to be sold at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at the Nowroji Hill Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 30ft, in breadth and 50ft. in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3909 and Street No. 4150 and bounded on the east by the said 1st Nowroji Hill Road, on the west by the house of Kashiram Pardeshi, on the north by the house of Tatiaba Vani and on the south by the house of Nubisha Rangari.

Lot No. II to be sold at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazendari land admeasuring, square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3716 and 3716 A, Street Nos. 7 and 857 to 861, all which premises are situate at Jail Road, East Street, in the city and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the east and south by the property of Kondaji Hanmantrao Kadoosker, on the west by the said Jail Road, East Street, and on the north by the property of Kikabhoy Farzoolabhoy.

Lot No. III to be sold at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at 1st Nowroji Hill Road, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3881 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 97-101 and 101 and bounded on the east by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, on the west by the 1st Nowroji Hill Road aforesaid, on the north by the house of Rao Bahadur Vithaldas Krishnaji Vandekar and on the south by the property of Rao Saheb Balkrishnaji Bhimaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manchershah R. Vakil, attorney for the mortgages, at his Office at No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 681 of 1907.

Dorabji Edalji Jamsina, of Bombay............Plaintiff.
vs.
Jehangir Rustomji Dhalla, of Bombay ......Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit on 10th day of October, 1907, the following immovable property and machinery in one lot as a going concern, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., the Auctioners, on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1907 next, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), at their Auction Room, at Bank, Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty-two Gunthas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Tahshildar, under No. 6, together with the tenements, ginning factory and buildings, which are now standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Daryapur in the Sub-District of Ellichpur, in Hyderabad, Assigned District, and are bounded on or towards the East by Government ground, on or towards the North by a public road, on or towards the West by a Government Ditch, and on or towards the South by an old public road and All and singular 40 gins, engines, boiler, machinery, plant-gears, implements, tools, articles and materials, whatsoever now lying in and upon the above hereditaments and premises and used in or in connection with the business of the said Ginning Factory (saving and excepting an unerected steam engine with its accessories and a tonga, shigram, carriage, now lying in the compound of the said Factory, which the plaintiff holds under another mortgage from the defendant which is not the subject matter of the above suit and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the defendant Jehangir Rustomji Dhalla and are now in the possession of the plaintiff as Mortgagee in possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the Auctioneers or at the Office of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at No. 91, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rachel Lodge, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, Breslaur, and Deoji Canji, also English and French furniture, rich glass ware and crockery ware, best plated ware, French carpets, &c., the property of E. Bollam, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SWEEPINGS, etc., at Princess and Victoria Docks.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Princess and Victoria Docks, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, on THURSDAY the 17th day of October, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at the Princess and Victoria Docks at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

A large lot of grain and other sweepings, old wood, old iron and unserviceable things.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance paid and goods cleared on payment of the usual Government duty within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF THE BUNGALOW Known as Mascot Villa at Kihim, Colaba District.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medow Street, the Bungalow known as Mascot Villa, together with an extensive area of land situate at Kihim, Colaba District.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bunglow and out-houses standing thereon situated lying and being at the village of Kihim in the Registration Sub-district of Alibaug, District Kolaba, containing by admeasurement ten Goonthas or thereabout and bounded as follows :—

On or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the sea, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the North by a piece of vacant land belonging to one Padua and registered under Survey No. 120, Pate No. 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1907.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Race, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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In Time for
PUNJAB,
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IN WESTERN INDIA.

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It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

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THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the "Plains, "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's stepmother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ :
SCARLET TOWN.
BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.
NOW APPEARING
TUESDAYS
AND
THURSDAYS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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2 Second-hand PORTABLE HAND CRANE to lift 2 tons.

About 3,500 yards Narrow Gauge Railway li with points, etc., and trollies.

One LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, 24" gauge, 5 × 10".

Up to 1,000 old double-headed main line STEE RAILS, 24 feet long.

One VERTICAL BOILER, 16 H.-P.

All in excellent condition ; to be sold imm diately.

Apply to Box No. 1478, care of "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

FOR SALE.

EARLY DECEMBER, ENGLISH-BUILT VIC TORIA, good order. Rubber tyres, monsoo fittings and brake, all new. Also set ENGLIS HARNESS, good order, B. W. G. 15, sound sadd and harness, good trapper. Turn out Rs, 1,10 Apply Box No. 1480, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S FAMIL HOUSE, on Hornby Road. The house will b thoroughly renovated and fitted with mode appliances. The area of the Ground-floor, 6,70 square feet, with strong rooms, etc., and we adapted for a Bank; area of upper floors over 16,00 square feet, large airy Rooms, suitable for Office Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort,
OR
THOS. E. LANDENT,
House Agent, Apollo Street, Fort.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE worl of medicine. It cures with wonderful effica Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, an all other white spots situated on any part of th human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external u —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygung Calcutta.

FOREMAN WANTED.

FOR WOOLEN CARPET SHOP, must b thoroughly acquainted with the work in all it Branches including dyeing wools. Apply wit original testimonials to—

"Z," care of MANAGER,
Madras Mail,
Madras.

WANTED.

A ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of th Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, withou Board. Boarding House-keeper need not apply —"X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

LOST,

ON the Cooperage, on Thursday Evening, 26th September, 1907, between Rovers' Tourna ment Shamiana, the Bandstand, and corner facin Khatan Mansions, a GOLD BANGLE set wit seven Gold Coins (one of which is a Papal Coin) Finder will be rewarded. Address "BARBARA, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A RARE SELECTION

OF
GENTS' FLANNEL AND CASHMERE SUITINGS,
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence ; as Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Each succeeding line.	" 0-8

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	" 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	" 2-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

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WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 13
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 9.] [BOMBAY, *October* 10

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 1/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	94 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	64 9/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London	29 15/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 1/8		1/8
Do. in New York	64 7/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47 3/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2	since 15 Aug	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/4	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 3/4	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1*s.* 3 7/8*d* unchgd

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000—

Rs.	16,90,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	7,10,000	" " to Bombay.
"	2,90,000	" " to Madras.
Rs.	26,90,000 at 1*s.* 3 31/32*d.*	

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·97

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs.	3,10,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs.	....	were allotted to Bombay.
Rs.	....	were allotted to Madras.
Rs.	3,10,000 at 1*s.* 4*d.*	

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta 16·01.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 30,20,000

Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 30,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Good business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales...	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...1,000 "
Imports	... .
Mid-Americans	... 6·64—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 1/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·11	6·04	6·02	5·99
—04	—04	—03	—04

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·99	5·99	5·98	5·98	5·98
—03	—03	—04	—04	—04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 34,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	47,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	... 17 000	"
Do. to Continent...	... 11,000	"

Spot Cotton—11·65 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·13—04 | Declined owing to bulls unloading and selling encouraged by weakness of New Orleans.

Do. do. of Mar. 11·14—04

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—11 1/2 unchanged.

Futures—Month of December ... 11·01—09

Do. do. January ... 11·04—09

Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—41½—New-Terms—Oct.-Nov.—London—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48½ Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York FairRio (No. 7 quality), 6½ unchgd.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12*s.* 4½*d.*

Months of Shipment.—November-December, Sellers—Dull

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4*s.* 2*d.* Seller.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 90
Yellow Metal	*d.* 7 1/4

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India......	£ 6 5 0

ARRIVALS :—

"Commodore," "Delagoa."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,000	Abbas	Bulimba	Mack Mackenzie & Co.
3 Bundles Rs....	6,000	Bahrein		
2 Bundles Rs....	3,000	Bushire		
1 Bundle Rs....	3,998	Muscat		
1 Bundle Rs....	850	Linga		
11 Cases Rs.....	22,000	Bahrein	Bulimba	Comptoir National
74 Boxes Rs.....	4,44,000	Rangoon	R. I. M. S. Northbrook.	Asst. Acct. Gen.-in-charge Reserve Treasury.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [10TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Madras cash balance is advised as Rs. 7 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

Following a somewhat disappointing Council Draft allotment the market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 95/16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 31/32d. for demand Bank bills. One or two Banks in the morning were willing to sell at 1/32 higher, but the Bazaar brokers were good buyers and it is doubtful if 1s. 4d. on Demand is now available. Credits are very scarce. All Banks would buy at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight, but there are no bills. Far Eastern rates are weak.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1*s.* 3 15/16*d.* to 31/32*d.*
Demand Draft	1*s.* 3 31/32*d.* to 1/4*d.*
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1*s.* 4 7/32*d.*
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1*s.* 4 13/32*d.*
Do. 3 months' sight—France	159 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	129
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	157
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	216 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 97 for cash and 96⅞ for the settlement, but later improved 1/16 to 97 1/16 ready and 96 5/16 forward. There has not not been much doing, and at the close the market is quite steady. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 13/16 ready and 96 13/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97 1/16
1st Settlement	" 96 15/16

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in Londoon on Wednesday fell 1/16 ready and ⅛ for forward, the closing rates being 29 15/16 and 30⅛ respectively. New York was ⅛ down at 64⅞. Locally the market opened at 75⅜ *ex* duty nominal, but there were, later on, sellers and the market closed ⅛ down. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	75	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	75	6	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	75	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 276 for Good Broach and Rs. 216-17 for Fine M. G. Bengals. Later in the day the market became weaker, export houses and others having again come out as sellers of Bengals, and prices declined about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 all round. All the close rates are weak as under.

In ready cotton there has been a good enquiry from Shippers, and Mills are buying pretty freely. The turnover at Colaba was fairly good, and rates are steadier with a hardening tendency.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach...........	282/3	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	274	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti...	241	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	226/7	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	228	"
" " Amraoti	228	"
" " Muttia..............	214	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	210	"
Fine M. G. " ...	219	"
" " Bengals ...	213/14	"
F. G. H. G.	200	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	5,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :-

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6·08	6·01	5·99	5·96	6·93
		—03		

M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·96	5·95	5·95	5·95
	—03		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady, but there is little business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 0
New Crop April-May... ...	" 8 15 0

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore... ...	... Rs. 9 12 0
Yellow Guzerat	... " 10 12 0

Gingellyseed :—

There are no sellers and quotations are nominal and unchanged.

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 61 8 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is firm and we quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 2 0
April-May	" 11 0 0 nominal.

Castorseed :— Rs. 39 8 0

Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 14 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

The market is strong and we quote :—

New White Delhi, Apl.-May.	Rs. 6 1 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1375
India	62
Indian Specie Bank	47 1/2
Mills :—	
David	385
Kohinoor	730
Maneckji Petit	3,130
Presses :—	
Breul's Cawnpore	195
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile and Co.	130
Colaba Land and Mill	1,030
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	54 1/2
Treacher and Co	565
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	575
Amritsar-Patti	111
Tapti-Valley	462 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	782	bales.
Wheat	1,790	cwts.
Linseed	1,596	"
Rapeseed...	897	"
Gingellyseed	594	"
Poppyseed	93	"
Groundnuts	68	"
Castorseed	2,606	"
Rice	3,232	"
Myrabollams	1,138	"
Cottonseed	569	"
Mowraseed	290	"
Gram	Nil	
Joowar	248	"
Maize	Nil	

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The Directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank presented the following report to the Shareholders, at the Half-yearly Meeting at Yokohama, on September 10 :—

"The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1907.

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past Half-year, including yen 901,147.34 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 12,171,077.51, of which yen 9,266,018.79 have been deducted for Current Expenses, Interests, &c., leaving a balance of yen 2,905,058.72 for appropriation.

The Directors now propose that yen 500,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 720,000.00 on the Old shares and yen 630,000.00 on the New shares, making a total of yen 1,350,000.00.

The Balance, yen 1,055,058.72, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

Bad Outlook.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 10.

Freights have been practically a dead letter during the past week. There has been no enquiry for space and some shippers have been rather keen to rid themselves of what they had previously taken. A few relets have been made at cheap rates, as low as 13s. having been accepted for London.

The food crops in the United Provinces and in some parts of the Punjab are now doomed and in consequence sellers of wheat decline to part with any portion of their holdings. Prices have never before reached their present level and there is no possibility of exports at present. Great difficulty is being experienced in obtaining deliveries from up-country by sellers under contracts previously made and in view of the considerable shipments to be sent forward this month, namely one hundred and thirty thousand tons these non-deliveries are likely to cause inconvenience.

The following engagement is made:—Chagondass 750 tons, London, November, at 15s.

Charters—s. s. *Hermiston* ready in port at 15s. picked ports. The congestion at the wharves continues and several steamers are lying in the stream awaiting their turn. Steamers at the wharves find a difficulty in securing the amount of daily cargo necessary to enable them to retain their berths.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOMBES—September 30, at Calicut, the wife of Mr. V. W. Coombes, of a daughter.

RICHARDS—October 8, at Walton, Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Captain W. V. Richards, 95th Russell's Infantry, of a daughter.

MUNRO—October 6, at 1-1 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the wife of J. A. C. Munro, of a son.

OAKLEY—October 7, at Darjeeling, the wife of E. J. Oakley, 2, Hastings Park Road, Alipur, of a son.

DEATH.

LOTTERI—October 2, at Hazaribagh, David Joseph Lotteri, Agent, Tea Districts Labour Supply Association, aged 46 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED

Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.

It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.

Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.

12 As. per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 1-32m., 1-28a. Low water, 7-17m., 7-27a.

P. and O. steamer "Persia," with English mails of 27th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 14th, First Quarter, 3h. 32-0m. p.m.; Oct. 21st. Full Moon, 2h. 46-5m. p m. ; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21-5m.p.m. Oct., 14th, in Perigee, 78h. p. m.; Oct., 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, October 12.—Distribution of prizes, Society for Promotion of Education among the masses, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 5-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water 2-19m., 2-10a. ; Low water, 8-1m., 8-6a.

Sunday, October 13.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 19m. ; High water, 3-12m., 3-1a. ; Low water, 8-56m., 8-54a.

Monday, October 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 2-30 p.m. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p.m. Bombay Philharmonic Society, Practice, Mendelssohn's Elijah, Town Hall, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 4-16m. 4-8a.; Low water, 10-15m. 10-11a.

Tuesday, October 15.—Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Co., Naosari Buildings, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 5 40m., 5-40a. Low water, 0-10m., 11-50a.

Wednesday, October 16.—Hindu *Dussera*, Bank holiday. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Sun rises, 6 h. 33m. Sun sets 6h. 16m. High water, 7-9m., 7-20a.; Low water, 1-50a.

Thursday, October 17.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 8-15m., 8-24a. Low water, 1-28m., 2-45a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quillimane, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Bandesrath" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 15th October.

A MISSING BOAT.—Mr. T. E. Tuffield, a Port Trust Inspector, has reported to the Police the loss of a Port Trust boat. It drifted from its moorings at Jackeria Bunder, Sewri, on the night of the 7th instant and has not since been seen. The missing boat was sixteen feet long, the beam being four feet and a half. It was painted white with a chocolate band round the top. It was equipped with two oars, one mast and sail, four iron row-locks and a small anchor with five flukes, one of which was broken.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal hotel, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Saldanha, from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m. to-day :—

March	Loyal Legion	Sousa
Overture	The White Queen	Metra
Valse	Luna	Lincke
Intermezzo	Salome	Loraine
Selection	The Cingalee	Monckton
Serenade	De Mandolines	Desormes
Valse	Reminiscences of Austria	Wurm
Two-Step	Zenobia	King

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH GUN-BOAT "SURPRISE."

THE French gun-boat "Surprise," under the command of Captain Mercier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 5th October and called at Mahe and Panjim. The "Surprise" is doing duty in the Indian Ocean, and is now on her way to Suez to pay off her crew. She will stay in Bombay harbour for about six days, and then sail for Karachi, after which she proceeds to Muscat, Aden and Suez. At the last named port she will pay off, and after taking the new crew will return to her station in the Indian Ocean, proceeding from Suez to Madagascar. The "Surprise" was built in April 1895. She is a steel-sheathed and coppered vessel, with two screws, one funnel and three masts. Her dimensions are 184 feet in length, 24 feet 3 inches beam, 12 feet 6 inches draught, and displacement 627 tons. Her armament consists of two 3·9 in. quick-firing ; four 9-pounder quick-firing ; and four 1 pounder quick-firing guns, the complement being 99 all told.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod, B.A. (Oxon)., Barrister-at-Law, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st October.

Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. D. MacDonald, substantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, passed on the 18th September an examination in Marathi (Higher Standard) according to the test prescribed for Police Officers.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, passed on the same date an examination in Marathi (Lower Standard).

Lieutenant E. G. J. Byrne to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad in addition to his Military duties, vice Major C. A. W. Ford.

Lieutenant Byrne is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Hyderabad District.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on return from leave to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

The Governor is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Mr. Rustomji Dhanjibhai Sethna, B. A. LL. B. (Bombay), Barrister-at-Law, at present on special duty, to act as Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, with effect from the 1st October vice Mr. N. C. Macleod, B.A, (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief.

During the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup or pending further orders :—Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Cambay, during the absence of Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant A. S. Meek to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., Collector of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave for one month with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Kaira and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District during the absence of Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I. C. S., Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 20th October or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

Mr. G. Wiles, I. C. S., to act as Collector of the Panch Mahals and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals District during the absence on leave of Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. C. A. Pogson, Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months with effect from 28th October, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, B.A. (Oxon), I.C.S., on relief, to be Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal vice Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of furlough for ten days.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S., Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I. C. S., Collector of Broach, is allowed, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for such period as may be due to him.

The services of the Reverend A. L. H. Selwyn, B.A., Assistant Chaplain of Karachi, and of the Reverend W. E. C. Henry, M.A., Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Reverend C. M. Barham, M.A. (Canab.), Chaplain of Belgaum, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date on which he may avail himself of it combined with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio, B. A. (Cantab.), to be Chaplain of Belgaum.

Mr. W. H. Sharp, M. A. (Oxon.), Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted furlough for 11 months and 24 days with effect from 3rd January 1908.

Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.), I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is granted leave as follows :—Furlough for four months and twenty-three days from 9th November to 31st March 1908, study leave for six months from 1st April to 30th September 1908. Vacation leave from 1st October to 14th November 1908.

Captain L. P. Stephen, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, during the absence of Capain Hutchinson on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Kashinath Bapu Pathak, B. A., Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona, is granted furlough for six months in combination with the winter vacation.

Mr. W. George to act as Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. E. Coombs, or pending further orders.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major Neville Sneyd Bertie-Clay (Royal Artillery), to be Major, supernumerary to the establishment, pending absorption. Dated 15th July.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—(Electrical Engineer Company.) Lieutenant James Moore, V. D., to be Captain vice Robertson, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 5th June.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain John Charles Dodgson Raper is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 13th July.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Joseph James Knox Sparrow, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant vice Stewart, promoted. Dated 27th August.

Second Lieutenant P. Wilson, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, is granted six months' leave out of India on private affairs from 26th October.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Captain Harry Young Necker is transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the 1st October.

Major S. Evans, M. B., I. M. S., on return to duty, to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District, vice Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Major A. Hooton, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., on relief by Major S. Evans, M. B., I. M. S., to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency, and in charge West Hospital, Rajkot, pending further orders.

Major A. F. W. King, I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, vice Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S.

Captain C. C. Murison, I.M.S., to continue to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, during the absence on leave of Major A. F. W. King, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor is placed on deputation to go to Aden to meet Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., the Governor-Designate, and to accompany him on duty to Bombay.

Captain J. G. Greig, A.D.C., to do duty as His Excellency's Private Secretary, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, B.A.I. (Dublin), Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade. Mr. J. E. MacDougall, B. Sc. (Eng.), Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade passed on the 16th September 1907 an examination in Sindhi according to the P. W. D Standard.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

A RUSSIAN named Dalitzey was sentenced in Finland to eighteen months' imprisonment for revolutionary propaganda among the troops. He appealed to the High Court and was acquitted. Now, however, he declares himself guilty, and is appealing to the Senate against his acquittal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE "BAJROZGAR" CEREMONIES.

Remembrance of the Parsi Dead.

IN the suit of Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Barrister-at-Law, against Bai Sonabai, widow of Merwanji J. Tarachand, and eleven other defendants, including the Hon. the Advocate General, the hearing, which commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, regarding the validity or otherwise of the Bazrozgar and Muktat trust settlement, executed by Bai Dinbai, widow of Jehangir K. Lekina, whose other surname was known as Tarachand, was resumed yesterday. The hearing of the suit has been conducted from day to day. The opening statement of Mr. P. J. Padshah, (who, instructed by Mr. Jehangir J, Vimadalal, appeared for the Advocate General,) has been reported. Owing to his other engagements, that learned counsel's brief has been, for the last few hearings, in the hands of Mr. K. B. Dastur. We may here correct a statement, ascribed to Mr. Padshah in his remarks, about the alleged political supremacy of the Persians over the Greeks in the time of the Persian Kings, Cyrus and Darius. In inaugurating an exhaustive inquiry in the face of about seven or more previous decisions of the other Judges, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar remarked to Counsel, and he impressed the same advice on the witnesses subsequently, that they should begin at the beginning, not taking for granted anything that was held to be a matter of even common custom or usage. Among the small community of Bombay Parsees the case has excited considerable interest. Members of their priestly class have visited the Court : members of the Zarathustrian Gatha Society and Parsi Graduates in the Avesta and Pahalvi language have come forward as volunteers and helpers to learned Counsel : members belonging to the Rahnumai Society are to be seen seated side by side with the members of the Orthodox Society for increasing "Ettekadd" or faith amongst the Zarathustrians. Parsi High Court pleaders, who are also Avestean Graduates, attend the Court at the sacrifice of time and some practice. But among these all, it was evident from the first that Mr. D. N. Bahadurji had a wonderful mastery of detail : in several instances, had he explained away satisfactorily and successfully the apparent angularities in the evidence of the witnesses he had put into the box by rounding them off with clear enunciations. The learned Judge's patience in recording a large mass of evidence was another noteworthy feature in the proceedings.

Yesterday was the fourth day of Dastur Darab P. Sanjana, one of the two Shenshai High Priests of the Bombay Parsis, in the witness-box. Last week at the hearing, the Dastur, who had been unwell since the morning, became ill towards the rising-time of the Court : consequently, another witness, Mr. J.J. Modi, Secretary to the Bombay Parsi Panchayet, was put in by Mr. Bahadurji in his place. The Dastur had declared that out of the five prayers necessary for the performance of the religious rites in the Bajrozgar and Muktatt ceremonies, the Afringan, the Stoum, and the Fravashi, could be performed by a layman, when he could not afford to pay a priest for them : but the remaining two, viz., the Yazashne and the Baz, could be performed by a thoroughly initiated and highly trained priest only, on account of the complexity of the ritual, and the other sacerdotal qualifications obligatory for them. When witness was confronted with a passage in the Gujerati version of the late Dastur Jamaspji of "Sad Dar e-Beher e-Tavil," a work in Persian verse, the Dastur declared it to be of little value ; he emphasized that the passage laid down the obligation on a layman to perform the five ceremonies ; but it did not point him out as the would-be performer himself. Amongst the Zarathustrian Scriptures, the Gathas being Zarathustra's own pregnant and revealed pronouncements, ranked the highest : then come the other Avesta amplifying the ideas. Out of the twenty-one big Avesta Scriptures, about a fifth, or possibly less than that, had survived the ravages of foreign invasions, and of centuries of troubles and hardships.

Mr. J. J. Modi's examination was conducted on much the same lines as the evidence of the Dastur. He also said, that in a meeting of 4th July, 1897, a petition to the then Viceroy, Lord Elgin, was forwarded to validate by special legislation, the Bajrozgar and Muktatt trusts. This was done in response to a requisition signed by about ten thousand Parsis. A requisition, which ran counter to the above, signed by 21 Parsees was also received by the Trustees, and forwarded to the Viceroy. Witness was not aware that the 21 gentlemen represented a much larger section of the Parsi community.

Mr. Justice Davar : I was one of the 21 ; but I can assure you I did not represent any one except myself.

Continuing, witness said, the Government of India did not take the special legislation in hand, as requested ; but they sent to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat with their reply of a copy of a minute dated 2nd February, 1898, recorded by the late Sir Charles Farran, the then Chief Justice in Bombay, who was opposed to the special legislation. Out of the seven decisions given in the Bombay High Court, not one had been taken to the Appeal Court, either at the instance of the Advocate General himself, or by the same Law Officer at the relation of others.

The minute of Farran, C. J., went to show, that the decision complained of by the memorialists was in I. L. R. 11 Bom. 441 (Limbuwala case) ; it was not tested by appeal. Such trusts were not void, because they were held to be superstitious : but they were void because of settlement of property "in perpetuity" for the Bajrozgar ceremonies. Within the period allowed by law, such trusts were valid enough : the law as to "superstitious uses" had not been applied to Parsis in India ; they could legally provide for their memory being kept alive by the persons living after their death. Memorialists had no substantial grievance to complain of : nor any appreciable number of bequests for the performance of these ceremonies "in perpetuity" had been set aside by the Courts. Only when beneficiaries quarrelled amongst themselves, and objected to such bequests that they were invalidated. When the real object of a trust had ceased to exist, the trust became an idle ceremony kept up for the benefit of the priest, and then it ceased to exist : the trustees enjoyed the trust-property for their own benefit : there was no check upon them. No special legislation upon the subject was called for.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE ASIDE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Gangadhar Mahadev Phadnis, who was in May last convicted by Mr. S. S. Bhide, First Class Magistrate at Satara, of causing mischief and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment ; it was also ordered that out of the fine, if recovered, 12 annas should be paid to the complainant on account of batta, and that in addition to the fine, the accused should pay to the complainant one rupee on account of stamp and process. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused ; Mr. M. V. Bhat, for the complainant ; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government pleader, for the Crown.

In this case, the appellant, accused No. 1, and Shivram Vasudeo, accused No. 2, on the one hand, and Narhar Narayen Phadnis, the complainant, on the other, were near relations. There was a "vada" in Yadav Gopal Peth, owned by the Phadnis family. There were three sharers. The accused said that a wall which he had built on the "devdi," just when one entered the "vada," was knocked down by all the five accused, with the intention of causing him wrongful loss. The only witness who deposed that he saw the accused pulling down the wall was Tatya Hari, a labourer, who stated that the first three accused knocked it down. Accused No. 1 admitted having pulled down the wall, and added that he pulled it down, because it obstructed his "vahivat." There were disputes about the division of property among the members of the Phadnis family, with which, the Magistrate said, his Court had nothing to do. The complainant said that the "vada" was divided, and each of the three sharers took a portion in fact. The defence had not been able to prove clearly that what the complainant said was false. The defence urged that the house was not divided, that it was joint property, and that the accused pulled down the wall, because its construction stood in the way of their "vahivat." The Magistrate held that the "vada" had been divided ; but the non-building of partition walls did not show that it was not divided. It had been further urged that the accused pulled down the wall in exercising the right of private defence of property. Supposing that the "vada" was not divided, and that the building of the wall caused wrongful restraint to the accused, yet, as there was ample time for the accused No. 1 to have recourse to the proper authorities, he exceeded his bounds by taking the law into his own hands. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above. The rest of the accused were acquitted.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said : The evidence of the complainant is so indefinite that it is difficult to draw any inference of partition according to Hindu law between the brothers. The Magistrate ought, under the circumstances, to have held that the dispute between the complainant and the accused was of a civil nature and the case even upon the complainants' own evidence does not disclose with certainty any act of which a Criminal Court would be justified in taking cognizance. We make the rule absolute and reverse the conviction and sentence and direct the fine if, paid, to be refunded. The order as to batta, etc. is also set aside.

SUIT FOR EJECTMENT.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiffs and appellants, Mahadu and others, against Sakharam and another, original defendants and respondents, in connection with the possession of property. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellants and Mr. C. A. Rele for the repondents. The plaintiffs sued to be declared heirs of one Gangaram and to get a declaration that they were not bound by any sale deed passed by Radhabai beyond her life time, and to get possession of the land in dispute. The propertty was the ancestral property of the father of plaintiff No. 1 and his brother Gangaram. The latter was in enjoyment of it during his life time, and after him his widow. The widow Radhabai passed a sale deed to the father of the defendant No. 1. Gangaram and Radhabai died without issue. Plaintiffs alleged that Radhabai had no reason to incur debt from the father of defendant No. 1, nor had she any authority to pass a sale deed. Defendants contended that plaintiffs had no interest in the property. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kopergaon, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmednagar confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted in the High Court and His Lordship observed that in this suit for ejectment the appellants had asked to be allowed to take advantage of Chapter 3 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. His Lordship said that he was unable to accede to the request, because there is nothing on the record to show that the transaction entered into by the person through whom he claims, was a transaction of such a nature that the rights and liabilities of the parties thereunder are triable wholly or in part under Chapter 3 or that she was an agriculturist at the date of the transaction. This ground is sufficient for the decision of the appeal. The decree of the Lower Appellate Court was therefore confirmed with costs.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, sitting in the High Court, have disposed of an appeal preferred by Ramaya Subhaya and another, who were in February last convicted by Mr. Ramrao Jogappa Basrur, Second Class Magistrate in Siddapur, of causing wrongful restraint, and were each fined Rs.25, or in default one month's simple imprisonment. On appeal, the conviction and sentence were confirmed by Mr. G. D. Panse, District Magistrate of Kanara. Mr. Sumitra Anant appeared before their Lordships for the accused.

The charges against the accused were that they abused and caused hurt to the complainant, and kept him in wrongful restraint. As regards abusive language and causing hurt, Mr. Panse remarked in disposing of the appeal, the Magistrate had rightly held that the evidence was insufficient. As regards wrongful restraint, it was urged that the accused, in a right of private defence, kept the complainant at their house after taking necessary precaution of sending information to the Nidgad police post. It was said that, as complainant was violent, the accused had no other alternative but to keep him in restraint. As regarded the third accused, there was no evidence at all to convict him with the wrongful restraint ; and he was acquitted and discharged. Mr. Panse said the chief question which arose in the case was, whether the accused were justified in acting in the way they did. It appeared that the land in question was in dispute, and that, while the accused were cutting grass, the complainant entered the field and also began to cut grass on the very plot. The accused said they told him to desist, but we became violent and rushed on them with a scythe. They then snatched it from his hand, and took him to their house, and kept him there for nine hours. The story of the defence, Mr. Panse said, appeared to be unreliable. The complainant was engaged as a coolie by the occupant of the land; and if so, it was extraordinary to find that he should have taken so much responsibility upon himself in attacking the accused. They were more than a match to the complainant, and as they also had scythes with their party, the complainant would not, as a sensible man, have acted in the way described by the accused. Again, if the scythe was removed from the hands of the complainant, all apprehension of serious harm was over, and the accused were certainly not justified in causing wrongful restraint to the complainant. The accused were aware that there was a Resident Police Patel in the village, and they ought to have given him immediate intimation instead of sending it, as they said, to the police station which was five miles distant from the village. Accused had admitted that they kept the complainant in restraint for nine hours, and as they had failed to prove that their action was within the limits allowed by law, the Lower Court was right in convicting the first two accused. Their appeals were accordingly dismissed. Accused No. 3 was acquitted by the Magistrate.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

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RECRUITING officers have been notified by the Army Council that they are to bear in mind that in enlisting recruits for the Royal Artillery or Cavalry it is not sufficient that the recruits should merely comply with the standards laid down by the regulations, "but should be of the right class, intelligent, and in every way fit for the arm of the service they desire to join."

HIGH COURT.—OCT. 11.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice, and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1492—Mulla and M Kanjimul Kaleral vs Nalton Kaplan Edgelow G W and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

94-06—Tyabji D and Co—Soonabai widow vs Phirozshaw Jamshedji Joshi—Wadia G and Co

189-06—Mulji and K—Rustomji Edulice Shroff vs Ebrahim Kaderbhoy—Jehangir and S.

695-06—706-06—Dinshaw and D—Bai Hirababoo widow vs Lalji Dayal.

185-06—Hiralal and T—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Lallubhai Pranvallubdas and another—Captain and V

528-05—Wadia G and Co—Chunilal Nathuuii vs Tapibai widow and others—Dikshit D and S

293-06—Wadia G and Co—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildes and others—Edgelow G W and Co—Daphtary F and D—Little and Co—M K and Co

32-06—Matubhai J and M—Balchand Shamdas and others vs Kikabhai Premchand and others—Thakurdas and Co

915-05—Khanderao B and L—Moreshwar Bapooji and others vs Gajanand Bapooji Chitnis and M

614-06—Jamshedji R and D—Jagganathdas Deviprasad vs Bissesharprasad Gourdayal—Captain and V

707-06—Kanga and P—Cowasji Fakirji Sidhna vs Bomonji Edulji Kashinath and another—Wadia G and Co—N H and Co

687-04—Chitnis and M—Sunderji Damodhar and others vs Morarji Anandji and others—Little and Co

270-06—Mehta and S—Bomonji Rustomji Mulla Feroz vs The Advocate General of Bombay Kanga and P—In person

698-05—Jamshedji R and D—Soonabai Aspandiarji Gatta and others vs Pirojbai widow and others—Shamrao M and H and M and S

732-06—Jehangir G and B—Bai Bochubai Manockji Gagrat vs Jehangir Hormasji Desai and another—Tyebji D and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

341-07—Wadia G and Co—Jamshedji Cursetji Tarachand vs Soonabai widow and others—Pestonji R and K—part heard.

457-07—Nanu H and Co—Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai vs The Revd. Father Hugh Smith Nicholson and others—Little and Co—part heard

Further directions and costs on Special Commissioner's Report.

1-07—Hiralal and Co—Ebrahim Cassum Gowli and others vs Tooloidas Dharamsey—Shamrao M and H

Testimentary Suit.

18-06—Matubhoy J and M—Vejbai widow vs Jamnabai widow—Wadia G and Co—part heard

Long Causes.

433-05—Hiralal and Co.—Nagardas Pitamber and another vs Pitamber Vandravan and others—S. A. Tyabji.

Testamentary Suit

75-07—Pestonji R and K—Aspandear Karkhushroo Maherban Irani Ardeser Mehrbai Irani H and Co

For Determination of Certain Questions

644-09—Little and Co—Advocate-General of Bombay (appellant) vs Thomas Joseph Strangman and others—(Respondents) Smetham B and Co—Little and Co—J G and B and O and M

For taking Evidence.

633-07—Bhaishanker K and G—Yeshivant Ramnath vs Sadanand Shri Krishnaji and others—Khanderao L and M and Mirza, M and M

Long Cause.

96-07—Bicknell M and B—Srikhideodas Megraj and others Dinshaji Burjorji Vania and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

92-05—Payne and Co—Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazee and others Cragie L and O part heard

844-07 Nanu H and Co Bapuji Narayan Kothare and others vs Purushottamdas Kersowji and another—Bhaishanker K and G part heard

218-02—M J and M Ebrahimbhoy Hoshanbhoy and others vs Abdulabhoy Lalji and others—E G W and Co

746-06—E G W and Co—Abdula Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhoy Hussanbhoy and M J and M

801-06—Jamsetjee R and D—Pestonjee Framji Shroff vs Framjee Behramjee Bhesania—Jehangir G and B

242-07—Thakurdas and Co—Fatechand Kheobechand the firm vs Alibhai Kaderbhai and another—Jamsetji R and D

423-06—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bhagji Ardeshir Dady and others—Ardeshir H and Co—Thakurdas and Co

51-07—Ardeser H D and Co—Jamnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Haji Gholam Abbas Payne and Co

609-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Mahomedbhai Noormahomed and another vs Thakurdas and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1907.

DECENTRALISATION.

IT is generally understood that the real work of the Decentralisation Commission will be to hunt for the bacillus of unrest, but it will undoubtedly justify its appointment and prepare a series of recommendations for the consideration of Government. In so doing the Commission will make enquiries in such centres as it deems advisable and will record such evidence as is tendered by those in a position to give it. They will find treatises on the subject ready to hand, and among the most noteworthy of these will be found that, of which we have just received an advance proof—an article in the *United Service Magazine* on "Decentralisation and the Defence of India," one of a series, dealing with Indian polity, to which we have already called attention, by Colonel Grey, C. S. I. His article, which, with others, will shortly be reprinted in pamphlet form, is introduced by the editor of the *United Service Magazine*, with the remark that its value is not impaired but rather augmented in consequence of the fact that since it was written Mr. Morley has actually adopted a policy closely similar in many important respects to that which Colonel Grey has so ably advocated. The writer regards the question of decentralisation, both administrative and financial, as pressing, and urges that to effect this by gradually devolving the administration, and the provision for defence, upon the Native States, already existing over one-third of India, and new ones formed by restoring, as far as possible, the former territories now lumped together as British provinces, is a method worthy of consideration. India, as he observes, has always been a congeries of independent States, rising, falling, warring with each other; from time to time more or less subjected to a central power. In the ideal India this system would be regulated, internecine war forbidden, internal misgovernment and oppression prevented, by the supervision of a British Empire immune, humanly speaking, from the external assault or internal decay which have disabled former central Governments. We have now in India existing, vigorous, well-organised, the system of self-government suited to the country—in the administration of the Native States. It is in the eventual extension of that system that the final solution of the Indian problem may be found. Moreover, should Britain ever determine to abandon India, that, as before explained, is the only method whereby she can extricate herself without ruin to India's creditors, and can give India any chance at all of surviving Britain's withdrawal. The measure proposed is the best possible for India in that case. As a commonwealth of Indian States, even severed from the British Empire, India might perhaps escape the fate of ancient Britain for as long as the Chiefs refrained from hostilities among themselves. But administrations on European lines, by elected bodies of Babus, could not survive for a year.

As we are pledged to ultimate autonomy, the question is one of method—a method familiar and congenial to the Indians or one which is foreign to them. It is not, says Colonel Grey, a question of any sudden change, as is blindly advocated by extremists. It is not a question of any heroic measure, of Government resolutions, of declarations of policy; only of a change of ideas, of adoption of a new guiding principle to be gradually translated into action as opportunity arises during generations to come. The writer puts the situation thus: "The principle guiding us hitherto tends to the creation in India, rapidly, of institutions which have taken us, in Britain, a thousand years to develop. The principle now advocated is of the gradual extension and improvement of indigenous institutions—let British institutions grow up, if they may, within these, but not be imposed from without. Even now the Native State system in India is not one of unchecked personal rule. The Indian Chief has his *Durbar*, his *Amleh* or Ministers, his *Umra* or Barons, who exercise a very real check upon his will; and the tendency is towards continual development of a constitutional system. Such a growth is natural, whereas that which we seek to foster is unnatural; our present methods can have no result, for democracy in India is unthinkable. Instead of drifting, then, on a course which leads nowhere, we should set before us a definite policy for the attainment in this century—or even within the two centuries demanded by "A Muhammadan" in the *United Service Magazine* of September last—of our avowed object, the administration of India by Indians for Indians."

Colonel Grey, in the present article, introduces contentious subjects, but we may take it that in the course of their inquiry the Commissioners will have the advantage of hearing wide divergencies of opinion, some of them doubtless even more outspoken than that to which Colonel Grey gives utterance. He agrees with Lord Mayo's Private Secretary who declared that "a Viceroy is over-taxed, swallowed up in petty details and prevented from carrying out really good work or measures of reform which, of themselves, should occupy his whole time." In the view of Colonel Grey the provinces of Indian should manage their own administrative affairs and financial resources, and he argues that this provincial decentralisation would lead up to and facilitate this devolution upon Indian States. As territories were by degrees transferred from the British provinces to Indian States (existing and to be created) the service charges of the former would diminish with the resources transferred, and the "defence" contribution also would diminish in cash, being replaced by the States in kind as explained in the last article. For this purpose Indian Chiefs would, and easily could, gradually recover the due State share of the produce which we forego even in our periodical settlements (to a native ruler the people cheerfully render dues sanctioned by immemorial custom); and could thus maintain forces needed for defence much exceeding the utmost afforded by the cash "defence" quotas obtainable from the territories while comprised in British provinces. At the same time these "defence" assessments as eventually arrived at in the coast provinces which we must retain, imposed in a real proportion to their population and resources, together with Customs, Opium, and other imperial income set free in the proposed redemption of the public debt by the Native States, should suffice to maintain the Imperial forces on at least the scale of to-day. This was the main object of all these proposals, in this and Colonel Grey's previous articles—namely, the defence of India. Since 1869 that has been the purpose, whether in discussing the use of Indian Chiefs and the aristocracy, or decentralisation and finance, or self-government and a Commonwealth of States—because all these tend to, and on these depend, the solution of that problem of defence. The questions of reform and of defence hang together, for how can any reforms benefit India if Britain has to abandon her as being unable or unwilling to defend herself? Should not, then, all reforms tend to a defence which is the only alternative to that bloody chaos which Mr. Morley foresees after our withdrawal from India? Who else will provide that defence? We fear that the degree of decentralisation advocated by Colonel Grey will scarcely commend itself to the Commission. But it will no doubt be read and be given the consideration it demands.

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SUBSTITUTES FOR RUBBER.

SEEMINGLY the world thinks differently of rubber from that which has become a proverb about leather. The rubber world is divided into two main classes, those who believe in the eventual discovery of a synthetic rubber, or at least a substitute for pure rubber, and those who scoff at the idea. Professor Tilden recently told a Ceylon Planter that the wisest course is to grow all the rubber trees possible, without the least anxiety about what the laboratory can turn out for many years to come. On the other hand it is recorded that Mr. Gunnar Appelquist of Stockholme has invented a substance which he calls Zakin Gummi which meets nearly all requirements. Messrs. Thompson, in their review of plantation rubber for 1906, describe the new substance as an exclusively chemical product without the least admixture of natural India-rubber. An unlimited supply of the raw material for its manufacture is found, it is said, in all countries. The process of production is reported to be simple and it can be cast in the mass into the most sharply defined shape without difficulty and can be manufactured in all consistencies, from soft and elastic to hard. The advantages claimed for Zakin Gummi as compared with natural India-rubber are that it is absolutely unaffected by the operation of air and gases, that it completely resists oil and petroleum without being affected, and, according to the statements of the Royal Institution for Testing Materials, it offers seven times as great a resistance to friction as ordinary India-rubber in its commercial condition. The price is considerably lower than that of natural rubber. Up to the present special tests have been made on the material manufactured into gas pipes, charge mats, carpet protectors for chair legs, two pieces of hard and two pieces of soft rubber and two castings. It would be more satisfactory had the material been made into motor tyres and subjected to a thorough test on a front and back wheel, with standard rubber tyres on the other wheels. In place of this was an experiment by which the material was forced into ordinary tyres. These were in use for six months and during that time were pierced one hundred times, by way of experiment, without suffering any damage or causing any stoppage. It is even said that the durability of the tyres was greater. Zakin Gummi, therefore, whether successful as a general substitute for rubber or not, should prove popular with motorists. Experts, however, fear less from a synthetic rubber than from the method which is gaining popularity, of mixing chemical and mineral substances with pure rubber and so making it more durable. The proportion used of the foreign substances is increasing as their manipulation is better understood and developed, so that the percentage of real rubber is being greatly reduced and in many cases is very small indeed. Recently a new Synthetic Rubber Company was registered in London with a capital of one hundred thousand pounds. It is but a few months since the air-ship was very far from being what it is to-day. Science may be equally successful in this other quest.

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THE PANAMA CANAL.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's recent announcement that the actual digging of the Panama Canal will be completed in about five years, draws attention to the effect which the new route will have on the shipping trade. It was stated that there was no hope that the new Canal would be open for traffic in 1912, because of the great difficulties to be faced in the construction of the big locks and dams. But five years should amply suffice for the Engineers to discover the best scheme to be adopted and to design the various constructions which will be required. Meanwhile the United States Government is content to look upon the project as a thing of the future and, publicly at least, the question of tolls has not been mooted. In this, wisdom has been shown, for, from its position, the Canal must become a serious rival to the Suez Canal, and a readjustment of tolls in the latter will become imperative. There are three systems on which the Panama tolls can be worked. They may be levied for profit as at Suez, in which case Suez will not be so greatly affected; they may aim just to cover the cost, or they may aim at incurring an actual cash loss on the ground that such loss will be more than regained to America by its more advantageous position in the world's trade. And the last is the most probable. By reason of the Canal the steamers' voyage from New York to San Francisco will be five thousand, instead of thirteen thousand miles. From Liverpool the saving will be two thousand miles less than New York, and from New Orleans a thousand miles more than New York. But where Panama will affect the Suez Canal most is in the Australian trade. This, at present, goes by five distinct routes,—the Cape of Good Hope, the Mediterranean, Magellan, the American Pacific and by Singapore. America is keenly contesting the Australian trade, and the route which will be most affected will be that *via* the Cape of Good Hope which is at present the most important between America and Australia. The three ports to be considered are Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and they must be considered as a claim. By way of Panama, Sydney, the most eastern of the three ports is 3,761 miles nearer New York than Aldelaide, the most western port, is *via* the Cape, and, further, there are reasons why it is desirable that Sydney should be reached first and left last, not the least being that Sydney offers the best coal supply. The saving is not as great for British shipping but is considerable, nevertheless, and with universal toll rates in order to encourage shipping westward the Suez Canal would be heavily affected by the decrease of demand from British shipping on the Eastern route and possibly, by a decrease in Anglo-Australian trade consequent on America's more advantageous position and ability to make greater profits at lower charges. The Panama Canal, in fact, is so placed as to be able to afford a stern rate war with the Eastern route, with advantage to itself.

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EDUCATION IN CHINA.

THE Emperor Kuong Su is fully determined to foster education on Western lines in China, and an important Edict gives his views on education in general. "China in her present situation," he says, "has a great many difficulties to face. To educate the people is the essential thing at this time." Recommendations were made by the Board appointed to frame a scheme, and one of the chief of these was that the old system of examinations be gradually diminished and that, in future, students be graduated from the schools, after examinations specially laid down, the purpose being to combine the system of schools with that of examinations. The recommendations have come into force and schools of all grades are being established in the different Provinces, and henceforth degrees will be given only through the schools by methods to be determined in a subsequent Edict. The orders issued for the conduct of the schools might have been framed in Eastern Bengal. The pupils, and those who conduct the schools, too, are told that they "must follow the instructions of the sages, and must not go beyond bounds, and must not vary from the direct course. They are forbidden to form bad habits, and run into wrong paths. They must strictly attend to the course of study, and must not be satisfied with superficial knowledge, or with the name (of learning) not having substance. In this way "Teaching and Learning will be a mutual aid,' so that the student will become an all-round man perfect in virtue and in knowledge, ready for the service of his country. This is our anxious hope." The colleges and lower schools form one continuous system, commencing with kindergarten training, and the list includes regularly organised technical education; but the greatest of all is on the need for the establishment of Normal schools under perfectly trained teachers. Later on when education has ceased to be a novelty, there will no doubt be agitators for a change, but at present religious teaching and moral training stand high in the syllabus of subjects for which the schools are intended.

ACCORDING to present advices Sir George Clarke, the Governor-designate, will, on arrival in Bombay, proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, and remain there on the 18th and 19th October. By his instructions invitations have been issued to a number of representative gentlemen, official and non-official, to a dinner on the evening of the 18th Oct.

THE German East Africa Line s. s. "Sultan" left Durban for Bombay on the 8th instant.

THE German East Africa Line s. s. "Reichstag" arrived at Seychelles from Bombay this morning.

THE Royal Indian Marine Survey steamer "Investigator," Captain W. G. Beauchamp, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

THE Royal Indian Marine Survey steamer "Palinurus," Commander C. S. Hickman, sailed yesterday for Jaigud.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Oriental," with the homeward Mails of the 5th instant, arrived at Aden at 1 a. m. yesterday.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya," with the outward Mails of the 4th instant, left Suez at 3 a. m. yesterday.

IT is understood that Sir Harold Stuart, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, has applied for six months' leave at once. It is not yet settled who will act for him.

AN extension of service for the Hon. Mr. Gordon Walker has been definitely sanctioned, until such time as the Punjab Irrigation Colonies Committee, over which he is to preside, presents its report. This will probably be in about four months.

MR. J. H. BAKEWELL has been appointed to act as Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Smith on leave. Mr. J. R. Atkinson will meanwhile continue to act as Deputy Registrar and Mr. Theagaraj Iyer as Assistant Registrar.

DURING the week ending 8th October 3 1-2 chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. One was purchased by the Farmer at Morvi, 1-2 by the Farmer at Dhrol and 2 by the Farmer at Godhra. During the week 125 1-2 chests were imported from Indore and 50 from Ahmedabad.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—September 1905, Rs. 16,99,29,000, in September 1906, Rs. 14,36,63,000, and in September 1907, Rs. 19,10,75,000.

A BAND of some twenty well armed raiders, believed to have been Zakka Khel Afridis, on the night of the 5th instant attacked a village in the Lachi Pargana, twenty miles south of Kohat. They looted the houses of two well-to-do Hindus and got off with a considerable amount of property, carrying with them two Hindu lads as prisoners. One villager was killed in the attack.

THE Police have received many complaints that the tail lights of motor cars are often fixed at such an angle that they are useless as a means of throwing light on the number plate. We would point out that Rule 11 of the Motor Act rules insists upon the illumination of the rear number plate and unless the rule is obeyed motorists are likely to find themselves the objects of unpleasant attention on the part of the Police in the near future. We understand, too, that a notice board will shortly be erected on the Charny Road side of Queen's Road warning motorists from passing horse drawn vehicles which are waiting to cross the Chaupati crossing. This warning too is meant to be taken seriously.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 8th was 744, giving a death-rate of 37·59 per annum per thousand as against 35·89 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·40 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 77 died from fevers; 27, plague; 2, measles; 12, cholera; 6, leprosy; 67, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 194, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 37, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 30; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 327; Hindu low caste, 86; Musalman, 150; Parsee, 30; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 2; European, 13; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 412 as against 461 in the corresponding period of last year, and 428 the average over the past five years.

THE GAME OF BRIDGE.

(BY "CUT-CAVENDISH,")
The Author of "How to Win at Bridge."
"Popular Bridge Player," &c.

I.—HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED.

IN this series of articles my aim will be to take the reader by the hand and gently lead him through the highways and byways of Bridge. I hope to help him over the stony places. We shall commence our journey at the very beginning. Indeed, the series will be chiefly dedicated to the beginner, who is usually hopelessly bewildered by the quantity of literature devoted to the subject of Bridge, most of which is utterly beyond his comprehension.

The laws of a game are generally very dry and lengthy, so that in the present paper I will endeavour to give the main points in as condensed and simplified a form as possible. In subsequent articles more attractive subjects will be duly dealt with.

A rubber of Bridge is the best of three games.

Four players take part in the game, and these players cut for partners, the two highest playing against the two lowest, the partners facing each other at the table. Should a player expose more than one card he must cut again. Two players cutting cards of equal value, unless such cards are the two highest, cut again; should they be the two lowest a fresh cut is necessary to decide which of the two deal. For the purpose of cutting the ace is the lowest card.

Each player after shuffling must place the cards, properly collected and face downwards, to the left of the player whose next deal it is, the dealer always having the right to shuffle the cards last of all. The dealer's partner must collect the cards for the ensuing deal, and he has the first right to shuffle that pack.

PRELIMINARIES.

After the pack has been shuffled, and then cut by the player sitting on the dealer's right hand, the player who has cut the lowest card of all deals. Each player deals in turn, the order of dealing passing from right to left.

The cards are dealt face downwards into four packs of thirteen, but if, whilst dealing, a card be exposed by either of the dealer's adversaries, the dealer or his partner may claim a fresh deal. A card similarly exposed by the dealer or his partner gives the same claim to each adversary. The claim, however, may not be made by a player who has looked at any of his cards. There is no misdeal.

Anyone dealing out of turn, or with the adversaries' cards, may be stopped before the last card is dealt, otherwise the deal stands good.

Once the deal is completed the players may look at their cards, when the dealer has the option of declaring what suit shall be trumps, or whether the hand shall be played without trumps. If he exercises the option, he shall do so by naming the suit or by declaring No Trumps. Otherwise he may leave the call to his partner by saying, "I leave it to you, partner." His partner must thereupon make the declaration.

If the dealer's partner make the declaration without receiving permission from the dealer, the eldest hand (the player on the dealer's left) may demand that the declaration so made shall stand, or that there shall be a new deal. But if any declaration as to doubling or not doubling shall have been made, or if a new deal is not claimed, the declaration wrongly made shall stand.

Should the dealer's partner pass the declaration to the dealer, the eldest hand may demand that there shall be a new deal or that the dealer's partner himself make the declaration.

If either of the dealer's adversaries make the declaration the dealer may, after looking at his hand, either claim a fresh deal, or proceed as though no such declaration had been made.

IMPORTANT DETAILS.

After the declaration is made the adversaries have the option of doubling the scoring value of the trick, the dealer's left-hand adversary having the first right to double. But if he does not wish to exercise his right he must say to his partner, "May I lead?" His partner shall answer "Yes" or "I double." In the latter event, the dealer or his partner may redouble, the terms of expression being "I redouble" or "Satisfied." The player who has declared the trump shall have the first right of redoubling. Should he declare himself "satisfied," his partner may redouble. Should the adversaries wish to redouble, the original doubler has the first right to do so. Redoubling on either side is allowed until the limit of 100 points per trick is reached.

When the declaration and doubling are finished, the player on the dealer's left leads a card; then the cards of the dealer's partner (called Dummy) are placed face upwards on the table, and the dealer plays both Dummy's cards and his own. The player in Dummy's chair meanwhile takes no further part in the game, being only allowed to ask his partner whether he holds a card of a suit which he has renounced.

As to the scoring in Bridge, the game is thirty up, all points towards the game being scored by tricks alone.

Each trick above six counts two points when Spades are trumps, four points when Clubs are trumps, six points when Diamonds are trumps, eight points when Hearts are trumps, and twelve points when there are No Trumps.

Honours do not count towards the thirty required to win the game; like Chicane, and Grand, and Little Slams, they are reckoned in the score at the end of the rubber, and their value can never be doubled. Honours consist of the ace, king, queen, knave, and ten of the selected suit. In a No Trumps declaration the honours consist of the aces only.

In a suit declaration three honours held between two partnered hands count two by honours, four honours divided between the partners count four by honours, and five honours count five by honours. Four honours in one hand, however count eight by honours, four honours in one hand and the fifth in the partner's hand count nine by honours, and five honours in one hand count ten by honours.

The value of honours varies with the suit which has been made trumps. For instance, two by honours in Diamonds score 12, two by honours in Hearts score 16.

In a No Trumps declaration, if a player and his partner conjointly hold the four aces, they score 40 points. For any three aces they score 30 points. If a player holds in his own hand all four aces, he and his partner score 100 points.

SETTLING UP.

If two partners win all thirteen tricks, they score 40 points for Grand Slam; for making twelve tricks they score 20 points for Little Slam. Chicane is scored by the partnered players when one of them has no card of the trump suit. Chicane counts two by honours. In No Trumps there is no Chicane.

If an erroneous score affecting tricks be proved, such mistake may be corrected prior to the conclusion of the game in which it occurred.

Should an erroneous score affecting Honours, Chicane, or Slams be proved, such mistake may be corrected at any time before the score of the rubber has been made up and agreed.

At the end of the rubber both sides add up the total scores, the winners adding an additional 100 points for scoring the rubber. The lesser score is then deducted from the greater, and the difference gives the number of points won.

A specimen of a score sheet at Bridge is appended. Such sheet, it will be seen, is divided into two parts by means of a thick line, the score by tricks being marked on the lower portion, and the score by Honours, Chicane, and Slams on the upper. A thinner line below the trick score divides the separate games in each rubber, while the score for Honours, Chicane, and Slams is scored upwards.

A B	Y Z
HONOURS.	
30 20 54	8 16 64
TRICKS.	
36	
	24 4 8
48	
188 + 100	124
288 — 124 164	

ILLUSTRATION.

DEAL 1.—A. B. score six by tricks in Diamonds=36, winning the first game. A. holds king; B. ace, queen, knave, ten (nine by honours)=54. A. B. also score Little Slam=20.

DEAL 2.—Y. Z. score three by tricks in Hearts=24. Y. holds king, queen, knave, ten (eight by honours)=64.

DEAL 3.—Y. Z. score the odd trick in Spades, doubled=4. Y. holds ace, king, knave, ten (eight by honours)=16.

DEAL 4.—Y. Z. score two by tricks in Clubs=8, winning the second game. Y. holds ace, ten; Z. queen (two by honours)=8.

DEAL 5.—A. B. score four by tricks in No Trumps=48. A. holds two aces; B. one ace (three aces)=30. A. B. win the deciding game and the rubber and add 100 points to their score. Final result—A. B.'s total, 288; Y. Z.'s total, 124. Number of points won by A. B., 164.

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EXPERT EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the recent very interesting case of Dr. Stokes in the Chief Court of Mysore, the question as to the right of Dr. Stokes to have his fee paid as an "expert" witness, before his "expert" evidence was given, has given rise to much discussion. The authoritative and weighty opinion of Taylor, author of "Medical Jurisprudence," was much relied on. The case, however, has now been disposed of by the Appeal Court. I however can lay before your readers equally weighty and authoritative opinion of Dr. A. P. Luff, M. B., B. Sc. (Lond.). In his well known Text-book of "Forensic Medicine and Toxicology," the author at pp. 11-13, Vol. I, holds the following view as to the position of a Doctor in a court of law, distinguishing the witness's capacity as an individual giving evidence as to "matters of fact" from his capacity as an expert witness giving evidence on "matters of opinion." The following is the full text from Dr. Luff's work:—

Previous to the trial at the assizes a subpoena is issued to the medical witness, which subpoena he is bound to obey, but he is not bound attend at the trial except upon a subpoena. If a medical witness is subpoenaed to give evidence as to matters of fact, then his fees are according to a fixed scale, particulars of which will be found at the end of this chapter. If he is subpoenaed to speak to matters of opinion, the question of fees is quite different, as he would then be occupying the position of an expert or skilled witness; in such a case the fees are, as a rule, made a matter of private arrangement between the medical witness and the solicitor who serves the subpoena. If such an arrangement has not been effected, then a medical witness, before being sworn to deliver his evidence, can in a civil case claim the payment of his fees. The solicitor serving the subpoena is not, however, liable for the fees, the principal for whom the solicitor is acting has generally been the person liable. As an illustration of the difference between the obligations of a medical witness in giving evidence as to matters of fact and in speaking as to matters of opinion, in the case of Webb vs. Page (Carrington and Kirwan's Rep., p.23), Maule J. ruled as follows: 'There is distinction between the case of a man who sees a fact, and is called to prove it in a court of law, and that of a man who is selected by a party to give his opinion of a matter on which he is peculiarly conversant from the nature of his employment in life. The former is bound, as a matter of public duty, to speak to a fact which happens to have fallen within his own knowledge—without such testimony the course of justice must be stopped; the latter is under no such obligation, there is no such necessity for his evidence, and the party who selects him must pay him.'

With regard to the question as to whether a medical man subpoenaed to give evidence as to a matter of opinion is bound to attend upon such a subpœna, in Betts vs Clifford (Warwick Lent Ass., 1858) Lord Campbell stated, in answer to a question, that a scientific witness was not bound to attend upon being served with a subpœna, and that he ought not to be subpœnaed. If the witness knew any question of fact, he might be compelled to attend, but he could not be compelled to give his attendance to speak to matters of opinion. This expression of opinion, and the ruling by Maule J. previously mentioned, have been criticised by a barrister as follows. 'There is one reason why I should not advise any person in the position of a skilled witness totally to disregard a subpœna; it is quite clear that, should such a person fail to attend the trial, no attachment could issue, even if he were called, as is usual, upon the subpœna, because the party subpœnaing him could not make the requisite affidavits that he was damnified by the witness's absence, and in what respect. But such party might bring an action for damages, and although he would recover none, he might not only worry, but might even put the defendant to considerable expense, as "taxed costs" by no means include the entire costs in such cases. Although, therefore, I could not advise a total neglect of the subpœna, the safest course would be to obey it, and demand expenses before giving evidence; such expenses would be only those allowed for a professional witness (not special fees), but if the person, when so suppœnaed, were willing to run the risk of an action, he might safely absent himself without any fear of an attachment from the Court for contempt' (Taylor and Stevenson). The wiser course for a medical man who may not be acquainted with any facts of the case, and yet who receives a subpœna to attend and give evidence on matters involving the expression of opinion only, is to obey such a subpœna.

The fees of medical gentlemen in the Bombay High Court, appearing as expert witnesses, is not, I believe, regulated according to any settled scale of fees, and it is generally a practice for parties to arrange with medical gentlemen the quantum of fee payable for their attendance and evidence.—Yours &c.

X. Y. Z.

BANIAS' TRICKS.

The following letter has been sent to the Police Commissioner, Bombay, and is worthy of attention:

"I have the honour to inform you that during the course of my observations, especially in the corn-sellers shops, I find that almost all of them in Bombay are practising a very crafty trick upon the purchasers, which nearly amounts to fraud. The measures of most of the corn-sellers, besides not being duly stamped as required by law, are pasted inside, both at the bottom and the sides, with thick layers of a kind of black stuff, so as to reduce the contents by at least half a pound and in some cases even a pound from what the contents should actually be.

While measuring the corn, they handle the measures so nicely that most of the buyers fail to mark the craft. In these days of famine rates, this fraud adds an amount to the terribly high rates of grain, and I have no doubt you will immediately cause investigations to be made and bring the offenders to book."

A BAREFOOT BRIGADE is trying to make converts in Paris. Their chief is a painter of talent who believes that going barefooted is absolutely essential for health. In his studio he wears no foot covering of any kind, and when he is out he wears specially made boots which are perforated so as to allow free access to the air, water, and snow.

THE PERSIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

ATTITUDE OF TURKEY.

Successful British Diplomacy.

ADVANCE OF TROOPS CEASES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegrahps that, owing to the persistent representations of Sir N. O'Conor, the attitude in Turkish quarters towards the Turco-Persian frontier dispute is less uncompromising, and there is hope of a satisfactory solution. It is understood that all further advance by Turkish troops has ceased, and there is a prospect of the evacuation of some points, before the meeting of the Turco-Persian Commission.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Mine Laying Restictions.

NO PRACTICAL SUCCESS ATTAINED.

LONDON, October 10.

The Hague Conference has unanimously adopted regulations regarding sab-marine mines, but tne reservations made by several Powers practically nullify the most important provisions so far as they are concerned.

These powers include Russia, Germany, France and Siam.

Sir E. Satow said he regretted that the British proposals for limiting the area of mine-laytng had been rejected. The rights of neutrals remained insufficiently guarded.

Herr Bieberstein protested that Germany yielded to no Power in humanitarian considerations and said that Beligerents would only lay nines in cases of urgency.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Another Threat to Fight.

LONDON, October 9.

Mr. Bell, speaking at the Amalgamated Railway Servants' Conference, said: "If the Companies refuse to discuss the recognition of the Union, the only alternative is a row."

The Conference passed a resolution supporting the Executive's conduct.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Doubly Subscribed.

LONDON, October 9.

The total applications for the issue of £1,000,000 of India Bills, amounted to £ 2,382,000.

Tenders at £97-17-6 will receive about 97 per cent. of the amount applied for, and tenders above that, in full.

FLOODS ON THE RHONE.

Towns Flooded.

MANY KILLED BY FALLING HOUSES.

MAILS DIVERTED.

LONDON, October 10.

Fresh torrential rains have fallen and floods have occurred on the basins of the Rhone and Loire. Houses are being washed away, five persons have been killed by the collapse of an hotel at Lepouzin in Ardeche, and nine have been killed elsewhere.

Trains between Paris and Marseilles are running twelve hours late and are travelling by a circuitous route.

The Rhone is full of wreckage.

THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

Examination of Cotton Exchanges.

NEGATIVING PREVIOUS WORK.

LONDON, October 10.

The Atlanta Cotton Convention, by a majority of four to one of the bodies composing the International Association of Cotton Growers and Spinners, has referred to the several bodies for individual action, a resolution asking the Washington Congress and the British Parliament to investigate the subject of cotton exchanges.

This decision is regarded as practically destroying the resolution which was aimed at speculation.

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS.

An Offender Convicted.

LONDON, October 10.

The trials of the Vancouver rioters have begun and the first has resulted in a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

THE NEW ZEALAND RUGBY TEAM.

Successful Opening Game.

LONDON, October 9.

The New Zealand Rugby team have opened their tour, defeating Bromley by 25 points to 6.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Visit to London.

LONDON, October 9.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived in London.

PROGRESS IN MOROCCO.

HOSTILE TRIBES ATTACK THE FRENCH.

Heavy Losses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 9.

Hostile tribesmen attacked a French force protecting friendly tribesmen near Ujda. The French lost four killed and wounded. The tribesmen's losses were heavy.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Continuance of Ill-Health.

UNEASINESS FELT.

LONDON, October 10.

The Emperor of Austria's cough is too bad for him to receive the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers to-day as arranged. The latter have returned to Budapesth. Uneasiness is felt regarding the Emperor's health.

LATER.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor contracted a cold at the manceuvres which has been aggravated by the strain of recent prolonged audiences. There is every reason to hope for his recovery.

THE WAR OFFICE AIRSHIP.

Caught in a Squall and Damaged.

LONDON, October 10.

The airship broke her moorings during a squall at the Crystal Palace. She was badly damaged and is unable to return to Aldershot.

MR. CHURCHILL IN CYPRUS

LONDON, October 10.

Mr. Winston Churchill met with an enthusiastic welcome at Larnaca.

Replying to addresses from the Greeks and Turks he said he hoped to study the complicated problems of Cyprus. He then proceeded to Nicosia as the guest of the Governor.

OUTRAGE ON WOMEN.

Badmashes Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 10.

A telegram from Jamalpur (Mymensing) dated October 9 says :—

Judgment in the Madhabpur disturbance case in which the modesty of several females was outraged was also delivered by Mr. Sachse yesterday against a supplementary batch of accused. A chowkidar alleged to have been the leader of the mob, has been convicted under Section 147 of the I. P. C., and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and three accused have been sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER SALUTARY FLOGGING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 10.

A Noakhali telegram to the "Bengalee" says that a boy, hardly out his teens was ordered and received a flogging of twenty stripes for the alleged offence of snatching a silk chudder from a man after night fall. The usual great indignation prevails.

THE SHERPUR SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 10.

A Jamalpur correspondent telegraphs that the result of investigation in the Sherpur Gunshot Case is not yet known to the public. We hear, he adds, that Mr. Sachse and the D. S. P. have completed their investigation and submitted their report. The wounded men who are still in the hospital are improving.

MR. JUSTICE SALE'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 10.

Mr. Justice Sale, whose appointment as Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India was announced yesterday, intends to return to Calcutta for a short visit in the cold weather.

LEGAL CHANGES IN MADRAS.

A Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 10.

The Madras Bar Association and the members of the English Bar practising in Madras, are taking steps to send a petition to the Secretary of State, protesting against the appointment of a High Court Vakil as Advocate-General.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Plans for New Offices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 10.

The competition for the best plan of the new Municipal Offices in Madras, for a prize of Rs. 500, offered by the Corporation, has been won by Mr. Harris, the late Government Architect. The building will be erected in People's Park at a cost of over Rs. 4,00,000.

Mr. Lloyd, President of the Madras Municipality, has taken leave and Mr. N. McMichael, I. C. S., acts for him.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 10.

Mr. T. J. Fern, Registrar, Government of India, Public Works Department, has been granted combined leave on medical certificate for six months, Mr. W. J. Drake officiates.

Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. C. G. Wright, temporary Engineer under covenant, Military Works Services, is transferred in the same capacity to the P. W. Department, and is posted to the Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, September 20.

Everyone is sympathising with Lady Suffield to-day, who is the latest victim of the jewel thief whose exploits have caused quite a reign of terror in Society. Apart from the intrinsic value (which is considerable) of the jewels Lady Suffield has lost, many of them were prized by her because of their associations. Included in the thief's booty were gifts from King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and as may be imagined the loss of these is greatly felt by Lady Suffield and extraordinary efforts are being made by Scotland Yard to recover them.

The robbery was discovered in a curious way. About a quarter of a mile from Harbord House, Lord Suffield's place near Cromer, is a row of empty houses. One of these has been let, and the caretaker happening go into the sitting-room found three empty jewel cases in the fireplace. On examining the cases she found in one of them a piece of paper on which was written the words "To dear Lady Suffield from Alexandra." The cases were at once taken to Harbord House and then the loss of the jewels was discovered, but there is not the slightest clue to the thief, and it is but too probable that Lady Suffield will never recover her jewels.

By the way, no light has been thrown on any of the remarkable jewel robberies which have been so frequent this year, though in spite of official denials rumours are constantly making themselves heard that the Dublin Castle Crown jewels have been recovered and that the matter is being hushed up to shield someone who occupies a high position in the Castle.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

After all the Duchess of Marlborough intends to keep up Sunderland House, the great mansion in Mayfair built with the Vanderbilt dollars, and according to her latest plans she will spend the late Autumn there.

Although the Duke and Duchess, before the unfortunate breach between them, spent several seasons at Sunderland House, it is really only now reaching completion. The decorations of the magnificent ball-room, one of the finest of its kind in London, are nearly finished and the Duchess who retains Sunderland House is having a new school room and study planned for the heir, the Marquis of Blandford.

The tall, graceful figure of the young Duchess, whose gentle sympathetic manner makes her much liked in many circles, has been much missed from the usual fashionable gatherings of the season, and when her name was mentioned it was usually in connection with her charitable work in the East End or at the depots of the Church Army.

For the last few weeks she has been living very quietly with her boys in a pleasant Villa at Deauville. She entertains very little and spends the whole day walking and reading and studying with Lord Blandford and Lord Ivor. They are now studying Esperanto, the new universal language, so I am told.

SHERLOCK HOLMES' WEDDING.

Where was the marriage of Sherlock Holmes taking place? was the question everyone was asking on Wednesday, for the name of the Church at which the ceremony was to be solemnised was kept the closest of secrets. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle above all things desired to escape the crowds of curious sightseers who have come to regard a fashionable wedding as a kind of circus procession, and his young bride Miss Jean Leckie was quite ready to meet the bridegroom's wishes in this respect. Only relatives and old family friends were invited to the wedding. Although it was so quiet, however, it was a very pretty wedding and while there were little crowds round several of the churches in Mayfair and Knightsbridge where the nuptials of the fashionable are wont to be performed, no one thought of the Members Church, St. Margarets, Westminster, nestling under the Shadow of the Abbey. Miss Leckie's wedding dress was one of the prettiest and most original bridal robes I have seen for a long time and was a refreshing change from the alternate glories of ivory duchesse and white crepe de chine. Over a foundation of silver tissue, old Spanish lace beautifully embroidered in silver was draped, and the train which hung from the shouldiers was also of Spanish lace bordered with silver tissue and embroidered in the centre with silver. The bridesmaids were daintily toiletted in white mousseline de soie over pale blue silk with a chiffon interlining, and the little page wore a pale blue satin suit and carried a tall white crook, tied up with pale blue ribbons. The Shepherdess crook, by the way, with flowers and long satin ribbons is a serious rival to the shower bouquet just now.

LADY ROSSLYN RETURNS TO THE STAGE.

The stage is to regain Lady Rosslyn as a result of the recent successful divorce suit which that lady brought against Earl Rosslyn. Before she married that eccentric nobleman who has in his time played so many parts, both on the stage and off, Lady Rosslyn was known to the world of the footlights as Anna Robinson. She has taken the Apollo Theatre and announces her intention of producing a new comedy entitled "The Education of Elizabeth." It was at the Criterion Theatre close by, that Anna Robinson who has the distinction of being one of the most photographed and picture-post-carded among American beauties enjoyed her first British triumphs.

A FRIENDSHIP BUREAU.

One comes across so many curious professions for enterprising women nowadays. The other day I heard of a lady whose business it was to make friendships. This lady who is known to her friends as "Amitie" has successfully founded a social Friendship Bureau which in conventional parlance meets a long felt want. I found the founder of the Friendship Bureau a pleasant lady of middle age and endowed with infinite tact installed in a cheery and comfortable house in a fashionable West End street. She had been painfully struck, so she told me, with the folorn situation of numbers of Colonial and American visitors who visit our shores. They might be very charming people and endowed with plenty of money but unless they were lucky enough to possess friends on this side, the only life they saw was hotel life and, of that very beautiful heritage, English home life, they got not the smallest glimpse; and "Amitie" having numbers of friends who had kind hearts as well as good social positions thought of a way of helping them. To the Friendship Bureau she has established, friendless Americans and Colonials come and they are introduced to people of their own standing who can introduce them to English home life. Sometimes the Colonials are received as paying guests at country houses and shooting boxes, sometimes the arrangement arrived at is a reciprocal one. In either case "Amitie" receives her fee—for the Bureau has a business basis. Chaperons and chaperoned are here introduced, travelling companions found, presentations arranged, the Friendship Bureau in its official capacity taking up all references and closely investigating them.

A NEW CORSET.

Another clever lady has succeeded in inventing a corset that is absolutely new in design. This lady knew from personal experience how graceful is the form and how stately the carriage of the North American Indians and the natives of the Samoan Islands. How was it? she asked herself, and she found on inquiring that the native woman obtained her splendid carriage and beautiful lines through being bound from infancy with hickory and cocoanut fibre just below the waist. The invention is of course a corset which gives just the same result as the belt of fibre. Instead of pressing the organs down by a tight band round the waist the structure is supported from below and according to those who are wearing the new style of corset the apparent size of the waist is reduced by many inches. The measurements laid down by this lady as constituting a figure that is beautiful and graceful are that the waist should be ten inches smaller than the bust and twelve inches smaller than the hips.

THE KING AND BALMORAL.

As is well known the King has no great affection for Balmoral and he is putting off his promised visit to his Scottish castle as long as possible. Instead of going direct to Balmoral after leaving Rufford Abbey this week he is spending a week at Tulchan Lodge, the Scotch seat of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, in order to shoot over the Castle Grant Moors, which have as usual been placed at his disposal by the Dowager Countess of Seafield.

His Majesty's host and hostess are well known in the social world, although they do not do much entertaining. They have a very fine house in Albery Gate, which faces the French Embassy, and also a house at Brighton, where they generally have a few friends for the Sussex fortnight. Mr. Arthur Sassoon is a brother of the late Mr. Reuben Sassoon and his wife is a sister of Mrs. E. Leopold Rothschild.

A PRESENT FOR THE QUEEN.

Much interest is being taken in the visit of Madame Dassibai who has come to us from Bombay via New York to present to Queen Alexandra a beautiful cap exquisitely decorated with gold and pearls. Lady Lytton is making all the arrangements in connection with the presentation which cannot, of course, take place until the return of the Queen.

Dressed in the flowing black robe of the Parsee women and wearing some magnificent ornaments Madame Dassibai is one of the most picturesque of our foreign visitors. Madame Dassibai's mission to England is, I understand, a twofold one, for she brings with her in manuscript form her memoirs and intends to have them printed in book form in London. These memoirs are said to be very elaborate and tell among other things of her two previous visits to Europe and of many distinguished personages she has met.

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

At Cawnpore and Lucknow.

INTERVIEWED BY THE PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, October 10.

Mr. Keir Hardie arrived here this morning from Lucknow *en route* to Agra. During his stay here he visited the native quarter and drove through the city to observe, as he said, the conditions of the people. In brief conversation as to his impressions so far as he had had opportunity of framing an opinion, Mr. Hardie said he had seen a good deal that was good and a good deal that was bad. He was anxious, he said, to find an explanation of the practical exclusion of the Indians from Clubs and remarked that four members of the Chota Mangal Club could hardly be regarded as a representative number of the Mahomedan community. He left for Agra this evening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, October 10.

Mr. Keir Hardie arrived in Lucknow yesterday afternoon and was received by a number of Hindus, and drove to the Advocate Library where a formal reception took place. No public speech was made. Mr. Hardie thanked those present for the welcome and invited a deputation to meet him at the Royal Hotel in the evening.

Last night he was the guest of Mr. Jopling the City Magistrate. No speeches were made, and a guest evening was spent.

This morning, early, Mr. Hardie was entertained to breakfast by Mr. Shiekh Shabid Hussain, a Taluqdar of Oudh and Barrister-at-law. Two other laeding Mahomedans of Lucknow were present and the views of the Mahomedan community regarding the present political situation were fully explained to Mr. Hardie who listened attentively and asked many searching questions and showed a keen interest. In conversation he admitted the difference in views of the different communities in India, but expressed an opinion that in time these might be smoothed away. He claimed that primary education, free and compulsory, was a pressing need for India, and attributed the present troubles largely to ignorance and want of sympathy between Indians and Anglo-Indians. He would not grant franchise on popular lines to Indians until they reached a certain standard of education. The chance of getting a vote would make them desirous of educating themselves. He realised the danger of putting power into the hands of the uneducated masses. He expressed himself extremely well satisfied with what he had seen in the United Provinces so far and paid, tribute to Mr. Butler, the Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, and admired Sir John Hewett's strong progressive policy. He left, after being photographed, for Cawnpore at 8. 50.

A representative of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" had an interview with the Hardie last evening, in the course of which he said that he had had further message from the "Daily Mail," but would not divulge it yet. It was his intention to see the Viceroy, if possible. He was charmed with Benares. The variety of colour, the animated crowds at the ghats, the bells, and temples,—all went to make up a most fascinating picture, but he found it dirty. "You should see the cantonments" suggested the interviewer.

He replied that he had already inspected the Benares cantonments and thought the British soldier was as comfortable if not more so than in England.

Specimens of Benares workmanship were presented to him and he interviewed Mr. Radice, District Magistrate, and was greatly impressed by his sympathetic policy towards the people. He does not agree that the Bengali is effeminate. He was showing impatience now and getting into trouble.

Regarding the famine threatening the country, he thought Government might use more preventive measures.

Throughout the interview Mr. Keir Hardie was much afraid lest his views should be misrepresented. He complains bitterly of misrepresentations.

With reference to a report which has found publication, to the effect that Mr. Keir Hardie is to visit Simla, we learn on inquiry that the matter is not yet settled, it not being yet certain that Mr. Hardie will have time to do so.

PUBLIC MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 10.

The Police authorities in Calcutta have, says the "Empire," obtained an order from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, which prohibits the holding of meetings in public places, and though the official Notification by the Commissioner of Police is not yet published announcing this local ordinance, the Police make no secret of it. This action is understood to be the outcome of the recent riots which originated in Beadon Square meeting there on Wednesday in last week, and a step—an extreme one—has been taken with the sanction of Government.

The official Notification which has to be issued by the Commissioner of Police, though not yet published, may be expected immediately. From the moment of its promulgation meettings in all public places will become illegal assemblages. At present the Order is made for two months, but it may be extended indefinitely by Notification published by the Local Government in the official Gazette.

It is open to the Commissioner of Police to give the precise places which are prohibited by the order, or his announcement may state in general terms that the city is a proclaimed area in so far as the term public place is commonly understood.

The order was issued under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A BENGALI CANARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 10.

There was a rumour afloat in the northern part of the town yesterday that the Presidency Commissioner was distributing compensation to those making statements before him that they had sustained a loss by the looting of their shops. As a result a great crowd came down to Charnock-Place and made a demonstration in front of the Commissioner's Offices. They were informed that their story was groundless, and upon that many immediately left.

THE COCANADA CASE.

Hindering Capt. Kemp's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 10

A Cocanada correspondent telegraphs that Capt. Kemp's counter suit against G. Krishna Rao came on for hearing on Tuesday before Mr. Macfarland. The Pleaders for the defence objected to this Magistrate trying the case as the latter had declared in his last judgment that the accused had caused provocation to Capt Kemp. The District Magistrate has been petitioned by the defence for a transfer and it is reported that if this is not granted the High Court will be moved.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

PROGRAMME FOR ARRIVAL.

Public Reception.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke, the Governor-elect, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the mail steamer *Peninsular* on Friday the 18th instant at 7 o'clock in the morning, and details of His Excellency's reception are being arranged. A shamiana will be erected on the Apollo Bunder for the occasion, which will be divided into six blocks marked respectively A. B. C. D. E. and F. block A will be reserved for the High Officials, B for Consuls, C for the Municipal Councillors, D for Gazetted Officers, E for the Publics, and F for the Native Chiefs. A portion of the shamiana will also be reserved for a Guard of Honour to be present at the Bunder with Band and Colours.

At 7 o'clock a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Military Secretary, and one of His Excellency the Governor's A.-D.-C.'s will proceed to the steamer to receive Sir George Clarke.

The new Governor will leave the mail steamer and land at the Apollo Bunder at 7-15 a.m., where he will be received by the High Officials of Government.

Sir George will then drive in a State carriage-and-four, escorted by the Bodyguard, to the Secretariat. In the Council Hall of the Secretariat the "Warrant of Appointment" will be read, at the conclusion of which a salute of seventeen guns will be fired as an announcement of His Excellency having assumed charge of his office as Governor of Bombay.

Escorted by the Bodyguard and the Bombay Volunteer Light Horse, Sir George will drive through the city on his way to Government House, Malabar Point.

The route to be taken by the new Governor will be the Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Charni Road, Queen's Road, and Walkeshwar Road.

The shamiana on the Bunder will be decorated with banners and bunting and the route from the Bunder head as far as the Wellington fountain will be decorated with banners, bunting and flags.

An address of welcome from the Bombay Municipality will be presented to the Governor on his arrival at the Bunder. For this purpose arrangements will be made in the C block of the shamiana by the Executive Engineer, Presidency. The Municipal Councillors will be seated in a semicircle, and opposite them will be a space reserved for the Governor. The latter's position is so arranged that his reply to the address to be read by the President of the Corporation may be distinctly heard in all parts of the shamiana.

THE MANAGEMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Changes in the Service.

COMMENDABLE REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 10.

Under the existing system officers of the Accounts, Engineering Locomotive or Traffic branches of the State Railways when selected for employment in the Management Branch have been placed on a separate Management list so that there has gradually grown up a distinct Management Department whose officers regard management appointments as reserved for them. The Railway Board considering that this arrangement unduly limits the field of selection for the most responsible posts on the State lines, is about to make a change in the system.

In future, the *Pioneer* understands, any officer selected to fill a post in the Management Branch will remain on his own departmental list seconded for employment in the Management Branch. He will receive promotion on his own list *pari passu* with contemporaries and will draw pay of his grade in the Management Branch. Under the new system any officer of any Railway Department who appears to possess the requisite qualification may be selected for the Management Branch and his administrative capabilitie; will thus be tested and he may be retransferred to his own department at any time. Appointments to the Management Branch of State Railways, in fact, will be treated like appointments to the Headquarters Staff of the Army.

DR. STEIN'S TRAVELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 10.

News received from Dr. Stein in the last ten days at Gilgit shows that at the end of June he was in camp at a spot called Wang-Fu-Hsia, in Kansu. The indefatigable explorer reported himself and party all well in spite having been through far greater hardships than he had ever encountered in Khotan. Dr. Stein added that he was looking forward to another desert campaign in the coming winter.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

New Under Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, October 10.

Mr. P. W. Monie, C. S., will succeed Mr. Fergusson, as Under Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India when the latter goes on combined leave in December. Mr. Monie who is at home on leave is returning in December.

MUNICIPAL RICKSHAWS FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, October 10.

The Rangoon Municipality have introduced a Jenrickshaw service which is rapidly becoming popular.

A DEFAMATION CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, October 10.

The case of defamation brought by L. O. F. Sealy, Barrister-at-Law, against Dr. Stevenson, Veterinary Surgeon, concluded to-day. Accused was alleged to have stated that complainant had drugged his own party before presenting it for measurement. Accused tendered an apology which was accepted by the complainant and the prosecution was withdrawn.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 10.

Plague returns for the week ending the 5th instant to-day issued, show that in all India, 9,643 deaths, of which 7,301 were in the Bombay Presidency, 699 in the Central Provinces including Berar, 547 in the Mysore State, 311 in the Punjab, 191 in Central India, 111 in the Hyderabad State, 118 in the United Provinces, 168 in the Madras Presidency, 59 in Bengal, 63 in Burma, and 74 in Rajputana.

THE Lanadron Rubber Company, Johore, has been floated. The capital is £320,000. The present issue is £70,000 in half paid £1 shares. The Company possess 10,000 acres, 2,679 of which are cultivated. The directors are Messrs. McIlwraith, F. W. Barker, F. Pears and T. Pears. The rubber output for 1907 is 100,000 lbs.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Men's Societies in Conflict.

LATEST PHASE OF THE ISSUE.

DIRECTORS STILL SILENT.

MR. BELL AT CARDIFF.

LONDON, September 21.

To-morrow afternoon Mr. Bell will address a large meeting of railwaymen at Cardiff, when he will explain the ballot paper which is about to be issued to all members. There will also be another large meeting at Swansea. Both gatherings, however, like the one held at Manchester last Sunday, have been called, not in reference to the present crisis, but as a part of the ordinary routine programme of the Association.

In Mr. Bell's absence from London to-day Mr. Williams, the Assistant Secretary, saw a number of Press representatives. In answer to a question as to whether a two-thirds majority of the members would be necessary in order to declare a strike, Mr. Williams said that the rules as to this were not definite. The resolution of the Conference, however, "gave the Executive Committee power to act in accordance with the circumstances."

The desire of the Amalgamated Society for peace was emphasised again to-day, in a reply Mr. Williams made to a question as to what would happen if the enginemen refused to join the strike in consequence of the friction between their society and the Amalgamated Society.

"We even yet anticipate that commonsense will prevail," he said, "and that the parties responsible will never force a strike on the question of recognition. We are hoping this, and we believe it, and the result is that we do not desire to aggravate the situation by any threats as to who will come out and who will stop in but we have gauged our procedure step by step very cautiously, and we are sure of our ground."

It is recognised, however, in well-informed railway circles, that while there are still hopes of peace things might easily drift into a strike and that Mr. Bell might be forced by weight of numbers to declare war on the companies.

All official holding a high position in the railway world told an "Observer" representative that in the event of a strike it would be quite impossible to estimate the amount of inconvenience to which the public might be put, and it was quite conceivable that the London underground railways might also be affected. Nobody could tell to what extent the mischief might spread. He believed, however, that Mr. Bell was too wise to push things to extremes.

"There is, you know," he observed, "a great deal of difference between threatening to do certain things and actually doing them. Personally I do not see what is to hinder the companies meeting their own men on a national programme. They object to Mr. Bell as an outsider, but if some of the companies offered now to discuss matters with their own employes—as in fact, they have been ready to do all along—then Mr. Bell would find the ground cut from under his feet."

SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

Co-operation of Rival Society Doubtful.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P., editor of the "Railway Review," interviewed to-day with reference to the declaration of Mr. Fox, Secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, repudiating the strike policy of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, admitted that there had been some little friction between the A.S.R.S. and the Associated Society.

"There is," he said, "between the two societies nominally a federation already in existence, but at present that federation is in a state of suspended animation. Originally the intention of the Associated Society was to have a programme and movement for engine-drivers and firemen only, and with that object in view a Conference was held at Leeds and a programme was drawn up, but because it did not contain a mileage clause, the smaller society afterwards repudiated results of the Conference. Since then the Amalgamated Society has adopted a national movement for all grades, and it is in consequence of that that the present differences have arisen.

"For Mr. Fox to repudiate the Amalgamated Society's programme is largely to repudiate the programme put forward by his own society. What the action of the Associated Society will be in the event of a strike remains yet to be seen. Mr. Fox admits that the executive of his society have not yet met, and I can scarcely believe that they will absolutely destroy any chance they might have of reaping some benefit from their own movement by the suicidal policy which he appears to advocate."

"THE FOLLY OF A STRIKE."

Companies Predict Defeat of Men.

The "Railway News," a journal which is recognised as expressing the views of the companies, said to-day: "We believe that the commonsense of a very large number of the men, when away from the glamour of Mr. Bell's eloquence will make them decide against the folly of a strike, for the strength of the agitation was mainly in the demands put forward in its early days for increased wages, and since we showed that the demands were unreasonable and impossible, this important side of the agitation has been dropped. The present demand for 'recognition' is naturally not so attractive as a campaign for higher wages."

Dealing with the question of the Society's strike funds, the writer says: "The funds available for strike purposes would be barely enough to provide strike pay for, say, 80,000 members for a week. Before the rank and file of the service drive Mr. Bell or the executive into calling a strike, the ways and means should be carefully considered, and the figures suggest that the way will be difficult and the means scanty."

THE ZION CITY TRAGEDY.

Mr. C. M. Parham Denies Responsibility.

New York, Sept. 21.

Mr. Charles M. Parham, of Galena, Kansas, who founded the sect of Dowieites whose torture of Mrs. Greenhaulgh at Zion City in the effort to cast out devils, ended in her death (as reported yesterday) denies responsibility for the acts of his followers. He does not believe in medicine, or treatment other than prayer and the laying on of hands. Parham regularly holds meetings in Kansas and Missouri cities and Chicago.

The undertakers say that rheumatic Mrs. Greenhaulgh was not only the victim of disease, but was put to death by the Parhamlies in an attempt to exercise devils. Those concerned in the death of Mrs. Greenhaulgh now say that they knew they did wrong, and that evil spirits impelled them, but at the time they thought they were doing a noble deed.

M. TURPIN, the French chemist who invented melinite, says he has made a discovery which will have an important bearing on future naval warfare. By his system, says the "Daily Mail," he claims he can render harmless at will torpedoes and sunken mines.

LONDON, September 21.

THE MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

AMMUNITION SEIZED.

Hidden on Liner Bound for Tangier.

London, Sept. 21.

A seizure of ammunition which, it is thought, was destined to reach the hostile Arabs in Morocco, has been made at Dartmouth.

The liner "Morocco," belonging to Messrs. Forwood Brothers, arrived at Dartmouth to-day from London. The vessel was on her way out to Tangier, and as a result of information supplied to them, the owners of the "Morocco" communicated with the authorities at Dartmouth.

Acting on these instructions, the police and Custom Officers boarded the liner with a search warrant. Hidden away, they discovered 217,500 percussion caps, and the police arrested two of the crew—Herman Shanks, fireman, a German, and Michael Sauche, trimmer, a Spaniard.

The men were afterwards brought before the borough magistrate and charged under the Customs Consolidation Act. Mr. J. Murphy, Chief Officer of the Customs, appeared to prosecute, and said that the offenders were liable to a penalty of £100.

Mr. William Rawle, Customs Preventive Offices, said that he accompanied the police on board the ship. They rummaged the lower forecastles and found nothing there. They then searched under the forecastle head, and then discovered some percussion caps, altogether 217,500 in number. They then secured the two accused, who had placed them there and who were joint owners. He did not know where the explosives were pleced on board, whether in London or Dartmouth. The men had not filled up any forms with reference to explosives at Dartmouth Customs House.

Captain Mansfield, of the Morocco, said the percussion caps had been placed on board absolutely without authority, and without his knowledge.

Mr. Murphy said that it was a very serious case, and he would like to have a remand.

The Mayor said that the accused would be remanded in custody until Tuesday.

THE WILY SULTAN.

Will Hostilities Recommence?

The "Matin" believes that the negotiations at Casa Blanca with the delegates of certain tribes have led to no result, and that General Drude will probably resume at an early date, and with increased vigour the offensive operations which have been suspended since the capture of the Taddert Camp.

It seems that Mulai Hafid, with regard to whose attitude some doubts have been entertained, must be considered as an adversary, as it is reported from Mogador that he will shortly send a strong mahallah to assist the tribesmen at Casa Blanca.

Reports from Spanish sources in Mogador and Mazagan, says a Madrid telegram to the "Eclair," express the opinion that Mulai Hafid and Abdul Aziz are only playing a game of bluff to deceive the Europeans and pacify the tribes in revolt.

It is declared that emissaries have passed through Mazagan bearing letters exchanged between the two Sultans, and that Mulai Hafid arranged with Abdul Aziz that he should be proclaimed Sultan at Marrakesh so as to overawe the southern tribes.

At the same time it was agreed that Mulai Hafid should become Sultan of the whole of Morocco in the event of Abdul Aziz predeceasing him.

In native quarters at Mazagan and Mogador it is stated that when Mulai Hafid was proclaimed an old sheriff told him of the existence of treasure supposed to have been hidden by Moorish pirates many years ago, and the story goes that Mulai Hafid did actually find a number of chests and sacks of gold in a little underground mosque.

"LUSITANIA" OFF AGAIN.

Thousands Witness Giant Sail for the East.

New York, September 21.

The "Lusitania" proved such an attraction to New Yorkers that it was difficult to get the visitors to obey the order "all ashore," though the admission to-day was limited, in order to prevent delay in sailing.

The Cunard Company issued two passes each to 350 first cabin passengers, enabling them to have friends to say farewell between twelve and two o'clock. Though no others were permitted aboard, the officers found it difficult to induce the guests of passengers to leave the fascinating ship so that there was a brief delay in starting from the dock at the time set for leaving the pier, at three this afternoon.

When once started, the great ship moved slowly and majestically down the Hudson River, faint wreaths of smoke coming from each of the four stacks. A haze overhung the city, and only those in the buildings near the river were able to obtain the coveted look at the magnificent spectacle. At 4-10 the "Lusitania" was opposite the Battery, the southern-most point of Manhartan Island.

It is understood that she will try to break the record on the homeward trip. There is some interest here in whether better results are obtained in the use of American coal on the eastward trip, than Welsh coal on the westward passage.

There was but little whistle blowing in honour of the "Lusitania" as she left, but the way in which the piers, windows, and other points of vantage were crowded, showed that public interest is undiminished, and that the giant ship is as much a novelty as when she arrived eight days ago.

"MAURETANIA'S" TRIALS.

Speed Expectations Fulfilled.

London, September 21.

After four day's sea trial, the new mammoth Cunarder, the "Mauretania," returned to the Tyne to-day, and was brought to her berth at Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson's shipyard at Wallsend.

The vessel made the journey up the river mainly under her own steam, but, of course, guided by tugs. Thousands of people watched the return of the vessel, and much interest was displayed in the dexterous work of turning her round in the broadest part of the river. The work was rendered exceptionally difficult by the great number of craft at the moorings in that part of the waterway, but all went well.

"As to the result of the speed trials, it is impossible," says the Newcastle correspondent of the "Observer," "to obtain any official statement. Her builders insist that the trials were purely unofficial. From another source, however, I learn that her runs at sea, principally, at three-quarter speed, have exceeded the best expectations. It is pointed out that before the vessel can be expected to do her best she will require to be placed in dry dock, having been twelve months in the river. The docking is to take place at Liverpool as soon as the vessel is quite completed."

The primary object of this week's trials was, it is said, not to test her speed capacity so much as the co-ordination of her machinery. In this regard the trials have been a very gratifying success.

Alderman Hunter, head of the building firm, when interviewed, stated that the trials had been very satisfactory. More than that he would not say Asked if the vessel had been put to her full speed, he replied in the affirmative, but said he preferred to leave the publication of details to the Cunard Company.

THE ANTI-ASIATIC MOVEMENT.

Letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier

WHY ORIENTALS WERE INVITED.

Ottawa, September 21.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received a copy of a resolution passed by the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress at Winnipeg deploring the influx of Japanese as being detrimental to Canadian interests, and asking for the abrogation of the treaty with Japan.

The Premier has replied to the president of the congress: "I have given due consideration to your request that immediate steps should be taken to terminate the treaty with Japan. I would observe that this treaty was brought into existence some fifteen years ago, in response to repeated expressions of public opinion, and with a view to affording Canadian producers an opportunity of taking their share in the growing Japanese trade; that the Government became a party to this treaty; and that it was unanimously ratified by the Canadian Parliament.

"The treaty has proved of great advantage. Our trade with Japan under it has considerably increased. You base your appeal for denunciation of the treaty on the allegation that the crisis has arisen in British Columbia by reason of an unprecedented influx of Japanese.

"While it is true that regrettable incidents have occurred, I doubt whether the cause was an influx of Japanese, as I am in possession of a telegram from the Mayor of Vancouver, which has been made public, which expressly avers that the disturbances were directed against Asiatics generally rather than against Japanese.

"Under such circumstances any precipitate action might be regrettable, and before committing themselves to such a course, the Government, think that they should carefully inquire into the causes which within the recent past have caused a greater influx to our shores than previously of Oriental people.

"(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER."

"JAPS" TURNED BACK.

300 Whites Escort Orientals to their Vessel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

The "Portland Oregonian's" special correspondent at Seattle says that seventy-seven Japanese miners who arrived at Atlin on the night of September 19 to work in the mines were escorted to the river steamer by 300 whites yesterday and sent back towards Vancouver.

The whites told the Japanese that if they did not stay away violence would be used to protect the diggings against Asiatic labour.

The Japanese, who are almost destitute, will, says the journal, be turned loose at Skagway, Alaska.

MUNICH MURDER MYSTERY.

Corpse Buried in Circus Ring.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

Munich, September 22.

On Monday will commence here what is likely to be one of the most sensational trials that has taken place in South Germany in recent years. David Niederhofer, an ex-circus proprietor, is to be tried for murder under remarkable circumstances.

In 1904, Bernard Hendschl, a young merchant of Munich, who was prominent in the gay and fashionable life of the city, mysteriously disappeared. All efforts to trace him had been in vain, and the police authorities had dismissed the mystery as insoluble.

In February last the police received a letter stating that Hendschl had been murdered, and that Niederhofer's was the criminal hand. This man had formerly been the proprietor of the Bavaria circus, which had been closed on account of bad business. He had been on very friendly terms with the dead man. One night Niederhofer invited Hendschl to come to his circus and see his new apparatus for "looping the loop." Hendschl went and the tragedy took place. Niederhofer fired at him several times with a revolver, and then finished his work with a pick. He buried the body in a grave he dug in the riding ring.

This information was given by an ex-employe of the circus, who happened to be in the machine room when the murder took place. The skeleton of Hendschl was found in the place indicated.

Niederhofer vehemently denies his guilt. When he was arrested, however, he was found to be wearing rings that had belonged to the dead man. A sum of £50 which Hendschl had obtained from his banker just before going to the circus was not to be found.

WAR ON WHIFFS.

Miss Gaston begins her Campaign against smoke.

Miss Lucy Page Gaston, of Chicago, the enemy of the cigarette, has arrived in New York. She has been fighting the "whiff" in the West for some years.

Her first onslaught was on the Colony Club and took the form of an appeal to the members to sign pledges that they will, "with the help of God" abstain "from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage and from the use of tobacco in any form."

The Colony Club is the exclusive fashionable women's club, whose manners and customs resemble the manners and customs found in the Fifth Avenue men's clubs.

It would be hard to name a woman of New York's most fashionable set who is not a member of the Colony Club. The Vanderbilts, Goulds, Gerrys, and most of the rest belong to it.

In her note Miss Gaston said—or quoted herself as saying—that she did not presume to say what men might do with propriety, but that she felt that "American womanhood and childhood must be rescued from the cigarette peril."

Miss Gaston is distributing a number of pamphlets in the City. The "yell" is given thus;—

We have signed the pledge of freedom,
On our honour bright;
We are anti-cigarettes:
We're the boys—all right!

REPORTED DEATH OF MORENGA.

Killed in Fight with British Force

Upington Cape Colony, September 21.

It is reported that an engagement has taken place at Witpan, in the Kalahari, between Major Elliott's command and Morenga's force, the latter being on its way to join Simon Kopper.

The report says that Morenga and his son and uncle, together with his chief secretary and two followers, were killed. The British casualties were: Corporal Henwood, of the Cape Mounted Police, killed; and private Gilbee wounded.

If true this is regarded as a most creditable achievement, as the country is most favourable for native chiefs. It is considered that the border disturbances are now finally at an end.

Berlin, September 21.

The Governor of German South-West Africa telegraphs from Windhook; "Morenga has left the Orange River, and has turned northward on British territory with twenty rifles. Accordingly he will not surrender to us. The British hope still to capture Morenga with German support. Co-operation with the Cape Police is proving satisfactory."

THE AFFINITY WAVE.

Dr. Aked would use the Horsewhip Cure.

New York, September 21.

Miss Julia Kuttner, the "soul-mate" or "affinity" of Mr. Ferdinand Earle, arrived in New York to-day from Bethlehem, New Hampshire, where, it is reported, she left her summer home earlier than planned because of the curiosity of the villagers when Mr. Earle returned to his home at Monroe.

Miss Kuttner said that neither Mr. Earle nor herself had heard from Mrs. Earle since she arrived in France. Commenting on the threats to tar and feather Mr. Earle at Monroe, Miss Kuttner said the movement was started by roughs and ruffians. "We had the sympathy of the best people there."

Ever since the Earle affair, the newspapers have devoted much space to the "affinities" of various married men and women whose scandals led to the courts and horse-whippings.

The Rev. Dr. Aked, pastor of Mr. Rockefeller's church, says: "It is difficult for me to believe that there is such a thing as an affinity wave passing over the community. Unhappy marriages and open and shameless immorality are not new. I am no believer in lynch law. You must not start out to physic wrong by wrong, but one begins to feel that a horse-whip would supply the most appropriate comment on the maudlin text. Every one of these affinity incidents gives a slap in the face to civilisation."

THE MISSING IRISH JEWELS.

STRANGE STORY FROM QUEBEC.

London, Sept. 21.

A strange story concerning the theft of the State jewels from Dublin Castle is told in the "Evening News." It appears that a man giving the name of Atwell, of gentlemanly appearance, but under the influence of drink, after attempting to enlist in the garrison artillery at Quebec, got talking to the soldiers, and admitted that he was concerned in the theft of the month before. It was actually found out that a well-known lady of high social rank in Ireland was his sole accomplice, that they found themselves in the possession of what had turned out to be a white elephant, and that before many weeks were over the bulk of the jewellery would be back in Dublin Castle.

Atwell was detained, and Quebec communicated with Scotland Yard, but at the end of five or six days word was received that the detained man was to be released.

"J. D., JR." AND HIS CLASS.

Resigns His Position as a Sunday School Teacher.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun., leader of the young men's Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, has resigned his position.

For nearly eight years young Mr. Rockefeller, who is a multi-millionaire director of the Standard Oil Company, and heir to the great wealth of the world's richest man, led his class expounding the Scriptures in simple fashion, with apt illustrations from daily life, and was greatly appreciated by the class, which grew under his fostering care from 130 to 250 members.

It was a private and official Bible class at first, but gradually the New York Pressmen began attending it as regularly as the police-courts.

It was embarrassing to lead a Bible Class under such conditions. Every Monday morning for years past the American papers have reported young Rockefeller's Bible class, and not always, it is thought, with strict fairness.

When he spoke about the necessity for thrift, some newspaper was bound to give a list of his father's possessions, and if he gave the Bible class a picnic in the country, as he loved to do in summer occasionally, it was hinted that the Standard Oil shareholders were "footing the bill."

He stood it patiently for years, telling the simple Gospel story every Sunday, and giving out the Baptist hymns, but he has now quitted the Bible class for good.

In a letter, written on a single sheet of Standard Oil stationery, with the address of the headquarters of that remarkable corporation, the young man hands in his resignation to the Bible class executive, basing his withdrawal partly on grounds of increasing business cares and partly on grounds of his health, which three years ago almost completely broke down.

ROYAL BIRTDAY.

King of Siam's Generosity.

Homburg, Sept. 21.

The birthday of the King of Siam, who is taking the cure here, was celebrated to-day with great festivities. The town is gaily decorated. In the morning the Burgomaster, in the presence of King Chulalongkorn and his suite, christened the new spring "Chulalongkorn Spring."

Three buffets were erected in the Kurgarten, from which beer was provided free at the King's expense to all comers throughout the day, while every guest at the Kurhaus received a bottle of champagne or red or white wine. Six hundred persons, including a number of Berlin tradespeople from whom the King has made purchases, will be entertained to supper to-night, while grand illuminations and fireworks will conclude the celebrations. The King has made a donation of 25,000 marks (£1,250) for the poor.

TYRE TESTS AT BROOKLANDS.

SOME interesting experiments have just been carried out on the Brooklands track on a 40-h.p. six-cylinder Napier with different sizes of Dunlop tyres, the air pressures in the tyres varying from 35 to 100lb to the square inch. To insure the car going over the measured quarter of a mile at fullspeed it ran round the track each time so as to have plenty of time to get us speed and come down the finishing kilometre. The most astonishing result at first sight from these tests appears to be that the speed of the car was entirely unaffected by the pressure in the tyres, nor did it seem to make much difference as to the size of the tyres used. The car seemed equally fast whether the tyres were the 120mm. or 100mm. to all wheels, or whether the air pressure in the tyres was 35lb. or 100lb.

FAMOUS JOCKEY TO MARRY AN ACTRESS.

The invitations are already out for the wedding of "Tod" Sloan and Miss Julia Sanderson, the actress. This has come upon the friends of both parties as a surprise.

Sloan's career as a jokey really terminated when he failed to secure a renewal of his licence to ride in England.

He then crossed to Paris, and at one time was credited with the intention, of embarking upon motor-car racing. This came to nothing, however, and returning to America he tried various things from touring the country as a theatrical "star" to keeping a billiard saloon.

At one time enjoying the salary of a Cabinet Minister, and occupying a suite of rooms at the Hotel Cecil, Sloan later experienced the vicissitudes of fortune. At one time the idol of the public, he has latterly dropped out of frequent mention.

MISS LIZZIE FRAZER, one of the leaders of a new religious sect which has appeared in America, passed through Singapore on the 23rd September on her way to Bombay, where she will commence a missionary campaign. The home of this sect is Denver, Colorado. They are an earnest Christian people, but teach tenets not ordinarily held by modern Christians, such as divine healing, demoniac possession, and the near approach of the second coming of Christ; but their most peculiar doctrine is the gift of tongues. Miss Fraser expects, immediately upon her arrival in India, to be able to speak to an audience of any caste of people in this country in their own language, without making any study of it.

IRISH BOMB MYSTERY.

Claim for Damage.

London, September. 21.

The hearing of Lord Ashtown's claim for £200 compensation, for damage to his shooting lodge at Glensheiry, on August 13, by a bomb explosion, was opened to-day at Dungarven Quarter Sessions. Considerable interest was taken in the case, owing to the political importance of the affair, and the sensational nature of the police and official reports.

Mr. Campbell, K.C., M.P., late Attorney-General, appeared for Lord Ashtown, and Mr. Healy, K.C., M.P., for the Clonmel District Council, who are opposing the claim.

In opening the case, Mr. Campbell said that the outrage was a deliberate attempt on Lord Ashtown's life, for asserting his rights as a landlord. Most of counsel's speech was devoted to adverse comments on the report made by Mr. Preston, the district inspector of police. Briefly Mr. Preston had declared that the bomb had been placed on the outside window-sill of that window of the drawing-room which faces the door. At the time of the explosion this window was wide open, the shutters were open and unbarred, and the drawing-room door was wide open.

They had heard, said counsel, of police manufacturing outrages, but Mr. Preston's report suggested that the abominable outrage was the work of Lord Ashtown on his servants. Mr. Campbell said that though Mr. Preston's theories were knocked into thin air, the whole atmosphere of the country was poisoned against Lord Ashtown by the inspector's insinuations.

Mr. Healy: "You have not given your own theory of the outrage."

Mr. Campbell: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was the outcome of an incitement to assassinate Lord Ashtown."

Lord Ashtown was then called to give evidence. He said that he was in bed at the time of the explosion, which was very loud. He thought at first that it was a thunderstorm. The windows and doors of the house were blown in. The witness added that there was evidence of police hostility to him in Mr. Preston's report.

In cross-examination by Mr. Healy, Lord Ashtown said: "I suggested to the police that possibly persons from Galway were concerned in the explosion, but I think the local people were in collusion."

Mr. Healy: "In editing a compilation, 'A Pamphlet of Crime and Outrages in Ireland,' did you foreshadow this outrage in it?"—"I don't think so."

"Did you write: These Irish people would gladly blow us up if they had the power?"—"I take full authority for it."

The hearing was adjourned.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

"Lusitania" the Cause of the Conflict.

New York, September 21.

The "Journal of Commerce" says that the North German Lloyd Company announced yesterday practically a horizontal cut of dols. 25 on the eastward and westward passages, this will become effective on November 1.

Mr. Gustave H. Schwab, manager of the North German Lloyd interviewed with regard to the present rate-cutting by the big Atalantic lines, said that the advent of the "Lusitania" was responsible for the rate conflicts.

He said that ever since the steamer business began, passenger rates had been fixed according to the speed and size of the fastest ships. Taking the highest rates now, the Cunard Company had come in with steamers universally stated to be the fastest in the world, as they were the largest, and yet the rates charged were below those of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American lines, thus destroying the tacit understanding as to passenger rates among the steamship lines.

IMPUDENT FIREMAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, William Collins, a fireman on board the s. s. "Umvolosi," was charged with assaulting Mr. Jackson Lidstone, the Chief Engineer on the same steamer. Mr. E. F. Nicholson of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, prosecuted. The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday morning, while the steamer was in the harbour, the complainant received information that the accused did not attend to his work and had absented himself from the engine-room. He took the accused to the Captain, who questioned the accused abcut his absence from work. After some discussion the accused told complainant that he could do his work as well as complainant could. The latter told him to be quiet and remarked that he was only a fireman. The accused became violent, and the Captain threatened to log him. The accused said that if he was to be logged he would like to be logged for something. So saying he hit the complainant on the face. The Captain asked the Chief Engineer to get the irons. While the latter was away, the accused challenged the Second Engineer, who was present, to fight him, and rushed towards him. The Captain went between them and prevented the accused from doing any mischief. The Chief Officer subsequently came with the irons and the accused quieted down. The accused in his statement to the Court said that he struck the complainant on receiving provocation. On the 3rd day after leaving London the complainant came to the stokehold and as the accused spoke to him he said he would not be talked to by a common fireman. Complainant continued to annoy him during the voyage. On Wednesday, while they were before the Captain, complainant again told him that he would not be talked to by a common fireman. The accused in reply said whatever might be the position of the complainant, as a Britisher he (the accused) was on equal terms with him. Complainant again annoyed him, whereupon he struck him. He could not help it. Mr. Lidstone, questioned by the Magistrate, denied having given any cause of annoyance to the accused. He did not say that the accused was a 'common' fireman. He said he was only a fireman. Mr. Nicholson urged for a deterrent sentence as this was a gross case of insubordination. The Magistrate held that the plea of provocation had not been made out, and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

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305 RIFLE MEETING.

There will be a General Meeting of the Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Monday, the 14th instant, at 7 p. m. All members interested in shooting are requested to attend.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert will be held at the No 2 Company's Head-Quarters Nesbitt Lane, Byculla, next Saturday 12th October at 9-30 p.m.

Members and their friends are cordially invited to be present, Uniform—Khaki or Mess Kit.

307 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

Parade at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 12th instant at 5 p. m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

269. Detail for the week ending Saturday the 12th instant.

To-day Friday the 11th—"K" Coy.(John Connon School) parade at 5-30 p. m. on company parade ground.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.

III—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

Saturday the 12th—The Musketry The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "O" Coy for Class Firing Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

2/0. Musketry—Sunday the 13th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

271. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a m and 5 p m daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

1. The Range at Cojaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next the 12th instant from 4 p.m.

2. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue on Tuesday morning, next, the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

Dress:—Review Order, White, Carbine and Swords.

3. There will be Recruits in the Town Hall Compound on Tuesday evening, next, the 15th instant from 6 p.m.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AMERICAN NAVY'S PACIFIC CRUISE.

Cause and Effect.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 10.

London, September 27.—A Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," after an interview with Mr. Roosevelt, declares that the cruise in the Pacific by the States warships has been undertaken on account of Japan's constant diplomatic hectoring of America and that the resource of friendly diplomacy practically has been exhausted.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" states that the American Press attitude is distinctly provocative. Many sneering references have been made to Japan's quiescence since the cruise was fixed.

Kaiser's Coming Visit to England.

The "Vonssische Zeitung" states that Count von Bulow accompanies the Kaiser on his visit to England in November.

Proposed Sale of the Philippines.

The "New York Herald" declares that out of 126 Congressmen consulted on the subject twenty-seven only favoured the retention of the Philippines.

Turkish Inroads into Persia

London, September 27.—Princes, Governors and high officials at Teheran have raised a fund of £400,000 with which to repel the Turkish troops from the Persian territories.

The Goold Trunk Murder.

In his latest statement Goold says that he waited in the kitchen of his residence with a pestle, while his wife and the victim were partaking liqueur in another room. Upon his wife calling out he entered this room from behind. Madame Levin, struck her on the head knocking off the wig by the first blow. After the second blow Mme. Levin rose and shouted "Murder, Thief" and on receiving a third blow she rushed towards the window. Mrs. Goold put her hand over Mme. Levin's mouth and stifled her cries, while Goold stabbed her from behind with the big blade of a knife causing her to reel against the wall, when she received a second stab in the abdomen. Goold declares that he hadnot used the small blade of the knife and that his wife must have struck the second blow.

When asked if she had anything to say regarding her husband's confession Mrs. Goold replied: "Nothing." She fainted when he was told to sign her deposition.

Botha Accused of Jobbery.

Louis Botha, Premier, Transvaal, is accused of packing the Transvaal Legistive Council, by replacing the two members who had been given lucrative posts, with his nominees, thereby consolidating the Government's position in the Upper House as well as the Lower.

Alleged Murderer Let Off.

The trial of Alfred Land at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, for having murdered an English woman, Miss Lake, in October last year, concluded in July. The prisoner was acquitted notwithstanding that he had confessed to the police he had committed the crime.

Suspected Revolution in Havanna.

Three Cuban Generals have been arrested in Havanna on a suspicion of having organised a revolution with the connivance of New York capitalists.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Electric Tram Traffic.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersy, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding for information a letter from the Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, dated 29th August last, regarding the insufficiency of tram-cars, &c.

The Managing Director, in his letter, said: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, enclosing a copy of the Corporation Resolution of the 15th inst., and in reply thereto I regret to say that I am fully aware of the congestion of traffic at or about the hours mentioned. We are, however, doing all we can to relieve it; and extra cars are run on all lines at these hours between important centres. I must however point out for your consideration that the congested period is so short that on most routes there is only just time to run one extra trip with each car put out, and to provide an unlimited service just for an hour or so twice a day would mean that we should have to keep a large number of cars lying idle most of the day, hardly earning their working expenses and certainly with two trips a day not enough to pay the interest on their capital cost. We try to meet this congestion by putting out as many extra cars as are available and I hope to make an increase as soon as some more cars are available, but the output of new cars has fallen somewhat short of our expectations, due to the shortage of labour and the unusually heavy rains which have flooded our shops and interfered with work. I am also glad to say that the irregular running of the electric cars is improving and it is hoped will still further improve, when the delays are less at the stopping places caused by unnecessary crowding of would-be passengers into already filled cars only to have to get out again. A month ago the average number of trips between Colaba and Victoria Gardens was 158 per day; it is now 182 per day within the same hours and with the same number of cars. The number of trips according to schedule time, is 191 and it is hoped we shall soon work up to it. The present car services are from 5-40 A.M. to 11-30 P. M. and our average service period is over the seventeen hours required by the concession. The service maintained on the principal lines is 5 minutes, with a few exceptions where the headway is deceased to 10 minutes in the early morning and late at night; on the less important lines a 10 minutes service obtains with augmentation to 5 minutes at the busy times. There are in addition four extra trips run from Parel to the Fort by electric cars in the morning and evening. These cars therefore do two trips a day only and, even if running full, cannot earn enough to pay their way. I might here mention that I am afraid that shortly when more of the lines are opened to electric traction we shall be obliged to withdraw all the extra cars which are so much wanted at congested times. The reason for this is that the small cars, the design for which was submitted to you for approval on 1st May and which we expected would be available for service by the end of November at latest, have not even yet been sanctioned, and it is impossible now to get the cars here until March or April and consequently, if the public have to suffer inconvenience such as is now complained of, the blame should not fall on our shoulders. I would add that we are doing all we possibly can to meet the public requirements and I think that in the current month there has been considerable improvement. The conditions of electric traction working are very different from those hitherto obtaining in the City, both as regards the public and our own servants, and particularly when the very bad weather is considered it is not to be wondered at that difficulties arise which could not be forseen, but I have no doubt further considerable improvement will be noticeable in the next month or so. In conclusion I would venture to point out that in my opinion neither of the Sub-Clauses cited apply to the original complaint. Sub-Clause G requires us to provide a sufficient number of cars to subserve the purposes of the Tramways and I do not see how this can be read to imply that an unlimited number of cars should be kept just to run two trips a day at congested hours. Sub-Clause I has reference entirely to our use of the streets which must be such as not to interfere unavoidably with the ordinary traffic, and conducive to the public safety and convenience. The requirements under the concession as to traffic and service are set forth in Sub-Clause I of Clause 14 and I would beg to state that, in my opinion, we have in no way fallen short of these requirements. Sub-Clause I of Clause 14 runs as follows:—'The cars shall commence running each day not later than 6-30 A.M. and the tramway service shall continue to, at least, 11-30 P.M, and shall be not less than a ten minutes service throughout the City, provided, however, that in case in any quarter of the City the exigencies of traffic and considerations of public convenience shall at any time admit of variation of this condition, either as regards hours of commencement or closing, or, as regards frequency of service, the B. E. S. T. Company may, when previously authorized in writing by the Commissioner so to do, and subject to such conditions as the Commissioner may in each case prescribe, vary the times or frequency of such service.'"

Mr. S. S. Mistry, criticising the letter, said that the reply of the Tramway Company was not straightforward. It was evasive and unsatisfactory. The tramway service was inadequate and the Company had defied the Corporation and the public and declined to heed to their grievances.

Mr. James MacDonald said that the Company was doing its best to give satisfaction to the public in the matter. It only required time. If the Corporation had not delayed in replying to the letters of the Company, there should not have been so much delay in designing and constructing more new cars.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta repudiated the statement of Mr. MacDonald that the Corporation was in any way to be blamed in the matter. The Corporation had sanctioned one hundred cars and the Company commenced by running only 25 cars. The Company ought not to have begun electric tram service until they were quite ready to cope with the traffic. They had promised to run all their horse cars side by side with the electric cars but they had, it was found, sold their old cars. The Company had not behaved with the Corporation, the Commissioner and the Committee in the same reasonable spirit that the latter had done with it. If the Company disregarded paying attention to their obligations and duties the Corporation would have to adopt strict measures. The Company could not shirk its responsibility by trying to throw the blame on the Corporation.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Tramway Committee of the Corporation.

UNWHOLESOME FISH IN THE MARKETS.

On the 19th August last the Corporation had, on the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, passed a resolution asking the Municipal Commissioner to report on the importation and sale of unwholesome fish in Bombay. The Commissioner submitted a report accordingly, which came on for consideration yesterday. In his report the Commissioner said "that the Health Officer received a telegram on the 10th August 1907, and a letter on the 12th idem from Billimora town intimating that rotten fish was being despatched thence to Bombay. Dr. Turner at once sent Inspectors to the Railway Station and warned the Superintendent of Markets by telephone aswell as by letter. He farther issued special orders to the Health Department Staff to be on the alert to take immediate steps in conjunction with the Superintendent of Markets and to report every week during the next two months as to the action taken by them in this matter; and he informs me that his staff are now paying regular visits to the Railway Station and examining such fish as is exposed for sale or is found in broken cases. The Superintendent of Markets similarly reports that his staff examines every basket or box of fish brought into the markets and destroy such are is found unfit for human consumption. It is by no means the case that all rail-imported fish is putrid, but that a certain proportion is so, is proved by the fact that during the last three months the market staff destroyed 11,184 lbs. of putrid fish. I may mention that I recently paid two surprise visits to the Nal Bazar Market which is the usual distributing centre for rail-borne fish, and paid particular attention to the fish stalls. On the second occasion only I discovered a small quantity of rotten fish which was at once destroyed but this had been caught locally and had not been brought in by rail. It appears therefore that such action as is possible is being taken by the departments concerned. On enqriry I learn that in consequence of local demand fish packed in ice has been despatched in large quantities from up-country towns during the monsoon months of the last five years; and that even if it were considered necessary to prohibit such supplies there is no Section of the Municipal Act which would serve to put a stop to the importation. As circumstances stand at present, therefore the only safeguard lies in a system of thorough daily supervision by the Health and Market Departmental Staff. The former can inspect, and actually do inspect, fish arriving at the railway stations in broken cases, while the latter inspect all cases actually brought into the markets. It is however a matter of consideration whether we ought not to appoint as an integral part of the market establishment, a small extra staff for the inspection of fish and other articles of food. For I find that there is only one Inspector for the Erskine Road, Bhuleshwar, Foras Road and Peddar Markets, which are situated at a considerable distance, one from another; and it seems to me open to doubt whether one man, however hardworking he may be, can adequately deal with four markets, particularly at seasons when we know that food unfit for consumption is being imported into the Island. If the Corporation feel disposed to consider the matter further, I will arrange a joint consultation with the Health Officer and the Superintendent of Markets and send up such proposals for closer inspection of suppiles as may seem consonant with economy and other considerations. For the present it may, I think, be assumed that the Health Officer and the Superintendent of Markets are taking full advantage of such powers as they possess to safeguard the public health."

On the motion of Mr. Wacha the report was adopted and the Commissioner was requested to take measures with a view to secure a closer inspection of foods in the markets than was hitherto done.

ELECTRIC TRAM MODELS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Managing Director of the Tramway Company, who said;

"With reference to your letter No. 17703 of the 29th ultimo I have the honour to enclose herewith for your inspection, a design for, a four-wheel car with open sides and continuous footboards, and I shall be glad to hear from you whether the proposed arrangements will meet the requirements of the Municipality as expressed in their Resolution. As I have already stated, I consider that the use of a car with open sides will be dangerous in Bombay; my opinion on this point is strengthened by the fact that within the last nine days there have been four accidents arising from persons endeavouring to enter a car in motion—in three cases the sufferer has escaped with a loss of part of his foot, but the injuries of the fourth, unfortunately, resulted in death. If therefore you insist on our adopting these open cars, I presume the Municipality is prepared to indemnify us against claims for accidents which may arise from the greater facilities afforded to the public for entering or leaving a car while it is in motion. I shall be glad to hear from you on this point and hope you will be able to return the plan with your remarks at a very early date."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be referred to the Tramway Committee of the Corporation. He said that he was surprised to notice that a gentleman of the intelligence and business capacity of the Managing Director of the Tramway Company should have indulged himself in making a statement like the one in the last para of his letter, which anybody could say was untenable. If the accidents happened through negligence or mistake on the part of the passengers there was no liability on the Company or the Corporation. On the other hand if the accidents were due to carelessness or neglegence on the part of the Company or its officers, then the Company was certainly responsible for the consequences. Speaking on the speed of the cars, Sir Pherozeshah said that the Company must bear in mind that the Corporation would never allow the Company to run their cars at a great speed through congested parts of the town.

After some discussion the proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,78,000
Or per mile of Railway	236	307	8	551
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	15,23,199	18,66,788	55,215	34,45,202
Total for 13 weeks	16,42,199	20,21,788	59,215	37,23,503
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,28,253	1,86,275	11,097	3,26,525
Per mile of Ry. do.	254	369	24	647
Total to corresponding date do.	16,12,218	21,39,892	58,750	38,10,860

Decrease for the week.... Rs. 48,525
Do. to date .... " 87,618

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 101 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Tot l Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,500	600	40	2,140
Or per mile of Railway	15	6	..	21
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	17,762	5,684	279	23,725
Total for 11 weeks	19,262	6,284	319	25,865
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corresp date do.	..	..	..	..

A favourite appetizer and Pick-me-up.
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
It assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all
MEAT DISHES, CURRIES, POULTRY, SALADS, CHEESE and FISH.
The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.
By Royal Warrant to H.M. The King.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

Horses Left in for To-morrow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 10.

For the Poona Tenth Extra Meeting on Saturday the following are the horses left in after the final forfeits:—

LINGFIELD PLATE. One mile:—Admiral Crichton 9st 7lbs, Circuit 9st, Royalist 8st 5lbs, Preparation 8st 7lbs, Chassepot 8st 6lbs, Fletsam 7st 4lbs, Sugar Apple 6st 9lbs.

SELLING PLATE. About five furlongs:—Projecture, Spirea 8st 9lbs, Dormant 8st 8lbs, Nat Gould 8st 5lbs, Blue Diamond 8st 3lbs, Jubilant 8st 11lbs, Gunner 7st 7lbs Suffragette 7st 2lbs.

KIRKEE HANDICAP. One mile:—Nooman 9st 12lbs, Makjoom 8st 12lbs, Monsoon. 8st 8lbs, Melbourne 8st 7lbs, Multiform 8st 0lb, Deenar 7st 12lbs, Scarlet 7st 9lbs, Royal Red 7st 4lbs, Swordsman 7st 3lbs, Highborn 7st 3lbs, Dhafer 7st 0lb, Idbas 6st 12lbs, Recruit 6st 10lbs, Kawakib 6st 7lbs.

ARAB SELLING PLATE, Six furlongs:—Gladiator 9st 12lbs, Monsoon 9st 3lbs, Great Shot 8st 9lbs, Royal 8st 8lbs, Tigris 8st 5lbs, Zurriff 8st 4lbs, Talisman 8st 0lb, Courtmartial 7st 12lbs, Koursaheb 7st 11lbs, Swordsman 7st 11lbs, Moonim 7st 10lbs, Forrester 7st 9lbs, Sabig 7st 7lbs, Come Soon 7st 5lbs, Napoleon 7st 3lbs, Bourbon, 7st 2lbs, Thuyyar 7st, Advocate General 6st 13lbs, Zir 6st 10st, Sunshine 6st 5lbs.

MIDGET HANDICAP, About five furlongs:—Basheer 9st 2lbs, Shabeeb 8st 13lbs, Ariff 8st 11lbs, Imtiyas 8st 9lbs, Hobart 8st 7lbs, Silver Stream 8st 1lbs, Kabil 8st, Tuticorin 7st 9lbs, Ragub 7st 5lbs, Faughaballajh 6st 12lbs.

LANOWLI HANDICAP, Seven furlongs:—Tachreet 10st. Vasco 9st 5lbs, Hermit 9st, Grey Falcon 8st 8lbs, Skylark 8st 6lbs, Ashroff 8st 7lbs, Antica 8st 2lbs, Sir Jamal 7st 10lbs, Gold Mint 7st 8lbs, Little Joker 7st 6lbs, Caravan 7st 5lbs, Whirlwind 6st 9lbs, Little Sanaya 6st.

CHRISTMAS MOTOR TRIALS.

WE will call the attention of our motor readers to the advertisement appearing on another page of this paper in regard to the coming Reliability Trials organised by the Motor Union of Western India for the Christmas week. Past Trials organised and carried out by this Union were most successful and these Trials will be of a far more interesting character. It may be observed that Kolhapur is the destination of the cars and the return trip will be made *via* Mahableshwar, the itinerary thus covering 600 miles. Mr. N. M. Marshall, the Secretary, has sent us the programme and conditions governing these Trials, and the handy form in which these have been got up enhances their value. It is expected that a large number of entries from the Continent will take part in these Trials and so render them of greater importance than before. With Sir Lawrence Jenkins as the President and a large and influential Committee, we feel sure these Trials are bound to be most successful and we hear that local Motorists are already inquiring with a view to enter. Several Cups and Trophies are offered for competition and the Christmas week is the time for holding the Trials. This gives business men an opportunity of entering their cars or accepting appointment as observers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS

The "Indian Spectator" observes:—The brave doings of the politicians at Nagpur once more bring to the front the question of the duties of the President of the Congress. It has often been complained that at present the main interest of the Congress is made to centre round the presidential speech. If the Congress really meets for "deliberation," and not merely to set its seal to certain foregone conclusions, the most interesting and useful part of the proceedings must consist of the discussions, and the President, like the Speaker of the House of Commons, must be known more for his impartiality and judicial temperament than for his eloquence or erudition. In that case there would not be those unseemly quarrels about the election of the President which threatened the success of the Congress last year, being set at rest only by a clever piece of manœuvre, and which, it was well-known at the time, were bound to recur this year. Whatever may be the differences between the so-called Extremists and Moderates, they must be settled by discussion in the Congress: the dispute should not rage round the office of President. If we are not mistaken, an eminent Congressman suggested last year that the President should not make a speech committing himself to any opinion on the resolutions to be passed. In fact, he must be more or less like the Speaker of the House of Commons. If this had been agreed upon last year, the quarrels at Nagpur either would not have occurred or would have passed off in a manner quite different from what is now reported.

The "Parsi" writes:—The proceedings of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress to be held at Nagpur at Christmas have begun rather ominously. The Extremists, in a decided minority, more than made up for their numerical weakness by the vigour of their actions, which included the carrying off of the chair to which the Moderate majority had just elected a Chairman. There is no need to go into the details—they are those of every rowdy meeting. The right of simultaneous and incoherent speech was freely exercised—it went on to physical violence, and the mob without joined in the rumpus with energy and enthusiasm. Such Extremists as found themselves in Nagpur on the occasion seem to have curious ideas as to the sovereign rights of the people. With them evidently the voice of the nation is not the voice of majority. By an exhibition of force, they, a small minority, imposed their will upon the majority, a crime which they are never tired of denouncing in the "Feringhi." And the "Feringhi" with all his faults does not use brickbats or call the mob to his aid unprovoked. People like these demanding an India democracy justify the worst sneers of their opponents.

The "Akhbar-e-Soudagar" remarks:—We willingly reconcile ourselves to differences of opinions, of principles, and of aims; for we concede the right of all to think independently and to form any opinions, while we claim the right for ourselves to differ from them. But what is happening in Nagpur at present constitutes more than a difference of opinions and principles. It evidences a determination on one side to dominate the other, not by weight of argument or power of persuasion but by noisy demonstrations of force and violence. We have been told of the impossibility of holding peaceful meetings of the Congress Committee owing to the rowdyism of a noisy section; and the situation has, to all appearance, become sufficiently critical to cause serious anxiety in all Congress circles. That one section of the Congress party should have to seek police protection against the other shows a very serious state of things, and our political opponents will be entitled to ask whether these are the people who consider themselves fit for self-government.

POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE IN THE PUNJAB

The "Indu Prakash" asks:—Is it that the distressfully over-charged political atmosphere in the Punjab is gradually clearing and the mist of sedition scare that blinded the official eyes, and the spectres of rebellion that perturbed their soul, are disappearing under the influence of awakening Light and Reason? We hope so. Reassuring indeed are some of the signs of the day, and so far as the situation has improved we may give proportionate congratulations to the rulers and the ruled alike, though a perfectly clear sky and calm weather seem yet too far off to chase away all the sadness of soul accumulated since the deportations in May last. The vetoing of the Colonization Act has been followed by several acts of executive grace showing a distinct inclination to smooth matters and conciliate aggrieved public opinion. The general reader could not have failed to mark the official interviews, the rapprochements with at least one set of popular leaders, the orders for remission or suspensions of revenue demands and the appointment of special commissioners to look after the administration of the canal colonies.

MR. KEIR HARDIE IN BENGAL.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—Mr. Keir Hardie, while readily lending his ear to every one, has not found it necessary to keep his tongue all to himself. His remarks on the administrative methods followed in Eastern Bengal are perhaps strong, but they have a familiar ring about them, and if they are repeated in the House of Commons they will not be heard there for the first time. Have not the Hon. Members heard of the Russian methods followed in India before? And has not the British public been told that in the Native States the Russian methods would have been outdone? The Russians have now become the friends of the British, and the comparison of the Indian administration to Russian ways may be understood as a distinct compliment to our new allies. The history of the United Kingdom, however, shows that in parallel circumstances the so-called Russian methods would have been British methods as well. Mr. Hardie's visit to India is said to have raised many hopes in many breasts. The last Indian deputation to England also gave rise to many hopes. The ultimate result will perhaps be the same in both cases. Mr. Hardie sees no objection, it seems, to granting self-government to India. We will believe in his sincerity if, directly he returns to England, he tries to persuade his countrymen to agree to the abolition of the excise duty on cotton goods—let alone protective duties for the promotion of nascent industries.

The "Gujarat Mitra" observes:—It is apparent from reports in newspapers that Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., is received with enthusiasm by Bengalees. The cause of the Extremists he has admitted as his own, his sympathies being wholly with them. Mr. Hardie has come, he says, to India with an open mind. But it is pretty much certain that long before he sets sail for his country again he will have very much made up his mind on the problems which he has undertaken to investigate. Already he has compared British administration with Russian methods, a thing we know the Bengalee Extremists often prate about. Mr. Keir Hardie comes predisposed to swallow all the absurd doctrines of disaffection openly avowed and preached by a section of the Bengalees. He has told them that he will inform his party, to wit, the Labour Members in the House of Commons, of the enormities perpetrated by the British in this country. This no doubt must gladden the hearts of the Nationalist School of Bengalee politicians. The working men of England surely should be the last persons in the world to be made the medium of calling the attention of the British electors to the grievances, real or imaginary, of this country. This is certain, that irresponsible members of the House of Commons of the type of Mr. Keir Hardie become a source of mischief to the true interests of India when they go back to England after a brief sojourn or holiday in India and presume to speak on the affairs of this country of which they know next to nothing.

The "Parsi" writes:—Mr. Keir Hardie's doings in Eastern Bengal have been flashed over continents and under oceans, to be served up in print along with the eggs and bacon at the British breakfast table. And the British editors have fallen upon the man "whom God sent to Eastern Bengal" (vide "Amrita Bazar Patrika") and have smitten him hip and thigh. The "Times" descants on his ignorance; the "Standard" says the country should be rid of such an atrocity; the organs of his own party punctiliously disown him or maintain an agonised silence. And yet Mr. Hardie has said nothing more outrageous than other "friends of India" now sitting in Parliament. He came, he said, to see the truth, because Reuter cabled home only garbled and biassed reports of Indian events. Can it be that Reuter is having a joke at his expense, and has really cabled something garbled and biassed? Perhaps Reuter got hold of some of those mysterious conversations with leading Mahomedans which Mr. Hardie refuses to divulge. Mr. Hardie, by the way, is taking to Indian customs and already chews "pan supari." At this rate he may be initiated into Sakti rites by his Bengalee friends before his month is up.

BESSIE MATTHEWS, aged 20, has been given a watch and chain, at the King's Cross Police Station, in recognition of her plucky conduct in coming to the rescue of a constable. The constable was then at the mercy of a hostile crowd. The present was subscribed for by the men of the division. In a struggle about midnight a prisoner snatched a constable's whistle and broke away. The girl, however, caught the runaway, and, wrenching the whistle from him, blew it till assistance came. She also held on to the prisoner untill the other constables arrived. The constables gave the girl three ringing cheers as she left with her gift.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Bombay "Government Gazette" October 10.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave on medical certificate for three months is granted to Mr Ratanji Pestanji Engr, Deputy Assist Political Agent, Sorath Prant, Kathiawar, in continuation of the privilege leave for three months.

Mr Gopalshankar Venishankar Bhachech, Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad, on special duty for a period of two months with effect from the 1st Novr. to examine and report on the financial condition of the Palanpur Agency General Fund.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ruttonjee Jamshedji, Second Clerk, Court of the Resident, Aden, was in charge of the current duties of the Registrar of that Court, in addition to his own, from the 17th May to the 1st August, both days inclusive.

Mr Hari Atmaram Mohile, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, was in charge of the current duties of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmednagar, in addition to his own, from the 16th July to the 28th July, both days inclusive.

Mr Balkrishna Govind Phatak, B A, LL B, Clerk, Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Jalgaon, passed on the 18th Sept an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr Devdutt Dhaneshwar Mamlatdar, taluka Pardi, and Magte of the Second Class in the dist of Surat, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

Mr Narayanrao Raolojirao Desai and Mr Nurandapa Baslingapa Shetti to be Conciliators within the limits of the Chikodi and Athni Talukas, respectively, in the dist of Belgaum.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Keshavrav Balkrihna Vasudev, B A, LL B, to be a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules under the orders of the Collr of Thana.

Mr J K N Kabraji has beeen allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr K R Bomanji has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for three months.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to grant privilege leave on full pay for one month and seventeen days to Mr Jhaverilal Lalubhai Thakur, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, with effect from 9th November.

Messrs. Motilal Nagindas Mehta, B A, LL B, and Fardunji Framji Chhapgar, B A, LL B, are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr Vishnu Damodar Bhat, B A, L L B, to practise as a Pleader in the Poona Dist.

Mr R C Brown, I C S, delivered over and Mr G Wiles, I C S, received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, on the 3rd October.

Mr A L M Wood, I C S, delivered over and Mr J E Husbands, I C S., received charge of the office of Collr and Dist Magte, Kaira, and Political Agent, Bombay, on the 2nd October.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND A'BKA'RI.

The following substantive pro tem, appointments are made with effect from the 1st October.

Mr Kazi Kamaludin Shaikh Moulvi, Inspr, Dharwar Dist, on Rs 125, to be Inspr on Rs. 150, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. Rustomji Nasarwanji, Inspr, Kolaba Dist, on Rs. 100, to be Inspr on Rs. 125, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Mahomed Akran Mahmad Nasrulla, Sub-Inspr, West Khandesh Dist, on Rs. 75, to be Inspr on Rs. 100, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Dattatraya Gopal Rege, Sub-Inspr, Thana Dist, on Rs. 60, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 75, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Kasim Aga Aban Aga, Distillery Inspr, Shirali, Kanara below ghats, on Rs 50, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs 60 continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Gopal Balkrishna Thombre, Sub-Inspr, Thana Dist on Rs. 40, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 50, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Daji Raghunath Marathe, Sub-Inspr, West Khandesh Dist, on Rs. 35, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 40, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Lakshman G Nimonkar, Sub-Inspr Ratnagiri Dist, on Rs. 30, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 35, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr R N Pradhan, Sub-Inspr, Thana Dist, in the old arrangement, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 30, in Thana Dist.

The following substantive pro tem appointments are made with effect from the 1st October.

Mr Isaac DeSouza, Distillery Inspt Ahmedabad, on Rs. 175, to be Inspr on Rs. 200, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Jehangir A Kohiyar, Inspr, Thana Dist, on Rs. 150, to be Inspr on Rs. 175, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr W Hobbs, Inspr, East Khandesh Dist, on Rs. 125, to be Inspector on Rs. 150, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr E M King, Inspr, West Khandesh Dist, on Rs. 100, to be Inspr on Rs. 125, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr. P J Rodrigues, Sub-Inspr, Dhulia Distillery, on Rs. 75, to be Inspr on Rs. 100, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Rachappa Bassappa, Sub-Inspr, Dharwar, on Rs. 60, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 75, continuing to do duty at as present.

Mr Girdharlal Nathubhai, Sub Inspr, Broach Dist, on Rs. 50, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 60, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Maganlal Harilal, Sub-Inspr, Mahi Kantha, Samera, Ahmedabad Dist, on Rs. 40, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 50, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Ramchandra S, Samel Sub-Inspr, Thana Dist, on Rs. 35, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 40, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr Yesu Rumo Varie, Sub-Inspr, Bijapur Dist, on Rs. 30, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 35, continuing to do duty as at present.

Mr M S Raje, Sub-Inspr, Thana Dist, in the old arrangement, to be Sub-Inspr on Rs. 30, in Thana Dist.

BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

Mr Fardunji Barjorji Writer, Overseer, Third Grade, is transferred from the Surat and Broach Dist to the office of the S E, N D, with effect from the 1st instant.

Messrs V S Khadilkar, Supervisor, Second Grade, and V A Mujumdar, Overseer, Second Grade, are transferred from the late Khandesh Irrigation Dist to the Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation Dist.

Mr. Chinto Kashinath Gokhale, Overseer, Second Grade, is transferred from the late Khandesh Irrigation Dist to the West Khandesh Dist.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	7	7	93
Total plague deaths to date	141,082		
Same date last year	5	2	100

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 8th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	29	47	3
B	125	168	16
C	55	110	1
D	56	25	0
E	126	86	0
F & G	47	0	0
Total to date	438	446	20
Total rats killed			874

Prince Umberto of Piedmont, the heir to the Italian throne, the third anniversary of whose birth Italy is now celebrating, is a strong, sturdy boy, brought up by English methods, going barefooted when at the seaside and wearing sandals in Rome. Already, the "Telegraph" states, he speaks Italian and a little French and English, and of the last two languages understands English best.

Advice to Mothers—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicin dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

THE MISSING EXPEDITION.

Dr. Bruce, of Edinburgh, concerning whose safety grave fears are entertained, left England some months ago on an expedition to Prince Charles Foreland, Spitzbergen. This is an island which has been known for long, but has never been properly surveyed. The object of the expedition was to endeavour to complete the topographical survey of the island, and to investigate its geology, fauna, flora, and also to carry on as far as possible hydrographical research in Foreland Sound and in the vicinity of the coast, one object being the sounding out of the edge of the continental shelf. Dr. Bruce, who left Edinburgh, in May, had Mr. J. V. Burn Murdoch as principal assistant in the survey; Mr. Stewart Ross, M.A., a graduate of Glasgow University; and Mr. Gilbert Kerr. The two last-named gentlemen are with Dr. Bruce, but Mr. Burn Murdoch has returned to Christiania.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

Dr. Bruce and his companions sailed from Tromsoe in June, and after leaving the Norwegian coast heavy weather was encountered, there being a large quantity of ice. The presence of ice continued right up to Spitzbergen. When Dr. Bruce and his companions arrived at Prince Charles Foreland on June 11, they found the country completely covered with snow. The expedition experienced considerable difficulty in landing the scientific instruments, equipments, and stores on account of the perpendicular wall of ice which fringed the coast. The expedition was finally to be relieved and brought back to Europe by the Prince of Monaco on his yacht. This is the third expedition that has set out since January from the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, Edinburgh, the previous expeditions being those by Mr. Brown and Mr. Mossman, and this is Dr. Bruce's eighth voyage to the Polar regions.

A "BIRKENHEAD" SURVIVOR.

Attention has been recently directed to the loss of the troopship "Birkenhead" off the South African coast, by the reproduction of a somewhat similar incident in the current Drury Lane drama. It is interesting to note that Captain G. A. Lucas, for many years resident magistrate of Durban, Natal, and now retired on pension, was one of the few who got ashore from the wreck. He was a young ensign at the time of the disaster.

DICK WHITTINGTON'S PARISH CHURCH.

St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, the rectory of which is vacated by the death of Mr. Moore, derives a singular designation from two forgotten thoroughfares, Paternoster-lane and "La Riole," the latter being the residence of wine-merchants who traded with 'La Riole," near Bordeaux. It was designed by Edward Strong, the "master-mason" of Wren, and contains, among other art treasures, some fine wood-carving by Grinling Gibbons. This church will always be sacred to Londoners from its associations with Sir Richard Whittington, who founded his college here, and was buried in the chancel. Poor Dick suffered even sadder vicissitudes after death than during his lifetime. His coffin was twice desecrated—once by the parson of the parish, "thinking some great riches to be buried with him"—and his tomb finally perished in the Great Fire.

FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

It was a happy idea of Messrs. Chapman and Hall to issue what they style Lord Mayor Treloar's edition of Dickens's Christmas Carol (2s. 6d. net). The profits will be devoted to the Lord Mayor's Fund. May they be as large as the demand for this attractive presentment of the book is certain to be! It is interesting to compare the late F. Barnard's idea of Marley's Ghost with Leech's well-known illustration; and other comparisons are possible between the methods of the two artists, several pictures by each being given. Sir William dedicates the edition to his wife in remembrance of many happy hours spent in reading to her the works of Charles Dickens.

A PAGE OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In this preface, the Lord Mayor says :—It is a delight to me to be associated with a reproduction of Charles Dickens's master-piece. I have always loved Dickens, and I can remember some very happy days when in my early married life I used to read the works of Dickens aloud to my dear wife. I read to her every book he had written—some of them more than once. We spent many happy times together hearing Dickens read at St. James's Hall. We used to go early and get good seats. . . . I would take a book, and she her knitting and so while away the time before the performance began. We both recall the day when his death was announced, and we mourned together, as we felt that we had lost a friend. How Dickens loved the children! Clearly the Lord Mayor loves Dickens and the children.

AN AUSTRALIAN EDITOR'S WORRIES.

The inquiries of the "Constant Reader" appear to be no less pertinacious and extensive in Australia than in England. According to the Adelaide "Register," an editor recently received a request from one correspondent to publish a complete list of members of the Parliament of South Australia, with their addresses and salaries; to give details of the expenditure of the Government on the Murray Waters; and to inform him "how many rabbits are equal to a sheep in the grass they eat, and how many sheep are equal to a bullock in the same manner." But the editor has his compensations, as, for instance, when he receives a petition "to the Legislative Council, or somebody else, to change my name which I am tired of," or an epistle protesting that "someone has an axe to grind at the expense of the Government cow."

THE HEAD OF THE STRONG "STREAM."

Strumble Head, where the Trinity Elder Brethren will errect a new light-house, forms the southern horn of the newly developed Port of Fishguard. Like the names of the neighbouring islands—Skomer, Skokholm, and Ramsey—the mysterious words Strumble is of Norse origin, and bears most appropriate reference to the strong "stream," or tide, that rushes past into Cardigan Bay. When this "race" permits, there is no better spot on the Welsh coast for the nobler forms of sea-fishing. On the south side of Strumble Head there lies a tiny islet, between which and the mainland a wise man can nearly always take a boatload of bass and pollack without excessive expenditure of time, trouble, tackle, or bad language.

A FAMOUS CITY CHURCH.

Bow Church—or, more correctly (for Bow Church is at Bow) St. Mary-le-Bow, from the "bow" or "arch" of its eleventh-century crypt—which is opening after extensive decorations, is almost hidden behind the Cheapside shops and warehouses which surround it. The present building is one of the finest of the many churches, Wren designed after the Great Fire, and dates from 1671; but, setting aside the tradition of a Roman temple on the site, it is fairly well established that here the Normans who settled in London after the Conquest founded a church. From its position it became the scene of many stirring events in the City's history, and was for long more of a fortress than a church.

THE WHITTINGTON LEGEND.

With the exception of St. Paul's and one other church, its magnificent steeple is the highest in London, exceeding by 19ft. 8 1/2in., the Monument's 202ft., and falling short by 4ft. 3 1/2in. of the steeple of St. Bride, Fleet-street. Since 1905 the melody traditionally associated with Lord Mayor Whittington, rescued from oblivion by Sir C. Villiers Stanford, has marked the passing of time from its belfry high above the roar of Cheapside; but neither the Bow Bells nor their musical chimes have any connexion with the fortunes of that famous Lord Mayor, for it is certain that in his day the church possessed but one bell, which served as the City's curfew, being rung, as Stow has recorded, "nightly at nine of the clock."

POETRY AND PROFIT.

Writing this way at so much a word hardly would pay. Writing this way? Never! Nay, nay! It is absurd writing this way at so much a word.

Still,
I am of the opinion
That
It is a
Good deal honester
Than calling this kind
Of
Stuff
Poetry and getting so
Much
A
Line
For it.
Eh?—*Life.*

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AUTUMN COIFFURE.

The new autumn millinery is with us, and with the new hats come the necessity for a change of coiffure to harmonize with the fashionable hat. "What is the correct style of hair-dressing for the autumn?" The question put to an artist in coiffure who is responsible for the good dressing of many fashionable heads. "More and more it is becoming the fashion to dress the hair very wide at the sides, and rather flat at the top," was the reply. "And if the hair at the back is not dressed low, as is often the case, it is pulled out behind the ears, and confined with a large flat comb." "Above all a natural effect must be cultivated, although this does not at all mean that a woman must depend on her own hair alone. A coiffure which shows extremely loose ondulations is preferred and generally proves very becoming. The fashion of having the hair evenly waved all over as quite out of date." Although the fashion of having the back of the brim very much larger than the front is "going out," the smartest autumn hats are still wider at the back than in the front. This fashion demands a plentiful supply of hair, and no effort is spared to make the hair appear thick and luxuriant. With careful washing and attention, thin tresses can be given that appearance of heaviness which is the desire of every woman's heart. Everything depends upon the washing. The new way of washing the hair is to spray it with warm water once a week, and to let it dry naturally. Hot water in which a little pure soap has been dissolved is used for the first spraying. After the spraying the hair must be fanned day. This makes it light and fluffy, separates all the hairs, and the hair then looks thick and heavy, and very silky. The French shampoo of finely-ground oatmeal scented with powdered orris-root is an alternative. This is scattered through the hair and allowed to lie for fifteen minutes. It will be found to have absorbed the oils of the hair, and it can be then slowly brushed out. Like the spraying, this method makes the hair look thick and glossy.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

Already winter fashions are being seriously considered and fur trimmings promised to be extensively used where tailor-mades are concerned, and the fact that skirts will receive more than their share of this ornamentation pressages ill for comfort when the necessity for holding up the jupe when walking is taken into consideration. For this reason alone, the skirts adorned with a deep border or a succession of narrow bands of fur, which are already being evolved in view of the coming season, are of walking length to clear the ground, besides being immensely full at the hem. Only short-haired furs are employed in this connection, a particularly soft and silky description of breitschwantz being used to a greater extent than any other pelt, while the fineness and suppleness of the skin is such as to cause it almost to resemble moire silk or velvet, the illusion has been still further accentuated by heavy embroideries. These take the form of soutache in all manner of intricate designs, as well as floss silk and broad silk braid, whilst in the case of some of the new opera wraps in black velvet, bordered with breitschwantz, the pelt is worked over with steel beads, opalescent nacre paillettes, or large ruby or emerald cabuchons, ringed round with tiny black beads.

WHITE CARACUL TRIMMED WITH FISH NET.

For evening wear, a great future is assured where white caracul is concerned. Long cloaks, which are seemingly constructed of a single skin, are responsible for a wonderful amount of skill on the part of the furrier, and are enriched by a wealth of old lace and embroidery. In some cases, the foot of the three-quarter wrap to a depth of ten or twelve inches consists entirely of coarse white fish net, to which heavy motifs of Irish crochet are appliques, whilst bands of sable or mink are employed to border the cloak, supplemented with immense tassels of fur and silk cord to match.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10th OCTOBER 1907.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif food-grains withering. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops also.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Beawar.—Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Khamgaon.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought and ready for picking.

Dhulia.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and slightly damaged by drought. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold without dew. Cotton first sowing in flower on small scale. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton healthy. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain and seriously damaged by drought. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally, but no further rain expected. Cotton plants showing bolls. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10th OCTOBER

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—There has been no rain in this district. Calm is reported from Lahore and Sirsa. Delhi and Agra report westerly to south-westerly winds. The sky is clear. Weather during the day was 3° to 6° warmer than usual and the night temperature 5° warmer at Delhi. The air is rather damper than usual at Sirsa.

United Provinces.—This district recorded no rain. Winds are variable in direction generally. The sky is clear. The maximum was 7° to 9° in excess of normal generally and the minimum 6° in excess at Jhansi and about normal elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual at Allahabad and Cawnpore and moderately damp at Jhansi.

Sind and Raiputana.—These districts have had no rain. The direction of air movement is westerly to north-westerly. The sky is nearly overcast at Karachi and cloudless elsewhere. The day temperature was about normal while to minimum was 4° to 6° higher than usual. Humidity is in slight excess of normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have had no rain. Wind direction was northerly at Surat, westerly at Dwarka and Rajkot and north-westerly to south-westerly at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para. The sky is partially cloudy at Dwarka, Rajkot and Deesa. The maximum was 4° to 7° higher than usual at Veraval and Ahmedabad and the minimum 3° to 4° lower at Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para. The air is generally damper than usual.

Central Provinces.—No rain had fallen in this district. Calms and south-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is densely cloudy at Akola and Malegaon and partially at Jubbulpore and Nagpur. The day temperature was 5° to 7° warmer than usual everywhere and the night temperature was 4° to 5° cooler at Nagpur and Hoshangabad. The air is much drier than usual.

Konkan.—There has been no rain at any of the stations on the Konkan Coast. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Bombay and calms are recorded at the rest of the stations. The maximum and minimum were higher than normal and humidity is about normal everywhere.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district has been rainless. Winds are northerly at Bijapur and Aurangabad, easterly at Sholapur and Poona, Belgaum, Hyderabad recorded calm. The sky is almost clear everywhere. Both the day and night temperatures are from 2° to 7° in excess of normal generally. The air is much drier than usual.

General Remarks.—Weather continues fine and no rain is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE SINS OF SOCIETY."

Drury Lane drama and Drury Lane pantomime are very much the same sort of thing. I mean only in the manner of their making. The pantomime is made up of the funny things, the drama of the sad things, of the year. Mr. Arthur Collins's pantomime is a grand spectacular mass meeting of all the popular songs and sayings within easy memory-shot of the multitude. His drama is a grand spectacular mass meeting of most of the serious happenings that have not quite, as topics of conversation, gone out of fashion, with here and there a happening that has, such, for instance, as the sinking of the troopship, "Beachy Head," with the brave soldiers standing "to salute" on the decks. "The Sins of Society" may be said to be the work of the Calendar and Mr. Arthur Collins. We heard from New York not long ago that some fool of a woman sent out invitations to her friends' dogs for a swagger dinner; and so, in "The Sins of Society," Mr. Arthur Collins sees that his assistants cause a similar crime to be committed by the Duchess of Danebury. Father Bernard Vaughan made something of a sensation a few months ago by publishing the uncomfortable truth about our "smart set," and Mr. Arthur Collins is careful that a Father Bernard Vaughan, in the name of Father Martin, and in the person of that admirable character actor, Mr. Austin Melford, is put in the stock-pot at Drury Lane. Somewhere about the middle of 1907, a noble lord, who had already "done time" for fraud, was "put away" again for a term of years for performing a conjuring trick, whereby a pawnbroker, after advancing a large sum of money on some jewels, found himself in the possession, as security, of a small cardboard box of coal. He knew that coals were dear, but not as dear as all that (about £750 for four small lumps), so he called in the police, with the lamentable result to which I have referred.

A BANK 'WRONG 'UN."

Mr. Arthur Collins says that this trick must certainly go into "The Sins of Society" and so in it goes with the difference in this instance that the offender is a Lady and not a Lord, and that her friends by another society trick save her from the punishment she has been asking for ever since she took to bridge. It must be a sad reflection for some criminals of real life that they are not only the characters in a play. They must feel a little angry that the false life—the life given to a person by a mere dramatist—should have the advantage over the real life. It may be argued that Mr. Arthur Collins's Lady Marion Beaumont is sufficiently punished by her conscience for playing the coal trick upon Morris the pawnbroker who thinks he is leading £7,000 on a tiara of brilliants, emeralds and blue diamonds. But if such an argument be generally accepted them we ought not to rest until Mr. Herbert Gladstone has run round to the prisons and let out a few thousand more goal-birds. Lady Marion Beaumont is not satisfied with thieving by means of the sealed-packet trick. She must perform the appropriation trick also; so, being trustee for her young sister's fortune she steals it. She is such a rank "wrong 'un" that you cannot help feeling a little indignant with Mr. Arthur Collins for mingling with the story of her unpunished crimes merely by way of a passing spectacular incident, the sinking of a shipload of valiant men. However, this has been the way with melodrama from time immemorial, so that it is rather late for complaint now. Mr. Collins premised to do no more than fulfil his obligations to his patrons—to provide a drama that should reflect the occurrences of the half-year ending in June. The trunk murder, our military airship, and Mr. Victor Grayson's broken-bottle speech came a little too late for his "dramatists," or we might have been regaled with those also. But enough is as good as a feast, and there's plenty for everybody in the feast of sensationalism represented at Drury Lane in "The Sins of Society."

SOME OF THE PLAYERS.

There has always to be a millionaire in a Drury Lane play, for tradition says there has to be, and tradition at this theatre must be obeyed, or there is a row in the house—the unreserved parts. Thank goodness, however, that tradition does not insist upon the millionaire always being a Jew, like the millionaire of musical comedy. It had to be in the early Drury Lane days of Augustus Harris, because Harry Jackson made such a splendid one and it was a pity to waste him in another character. But I have observed that since Mr. Arthur Collins ruled at Drury Lane the millionaries have been of all kinds and from all countries—which, since the moralists say it is a crime to be a millionaire, is distributing the burden of wrong-doing in a fair and square and impartial way. The millionaire and ex-bookmaker, Mr. Beverley Hogg, of "The Sins of Society," is an Australian—which is good. And he is impersonated by Mr. Albert Chevalier—which is better. His Hogg is not so good as his "Mr. Hobbs," the New York grocer of "The Real Little Lord Fauntleroy," for the character itself has not the delicate touches of comedy in it that characterised the kind-hearted shop friend of the little hero of Mrs. Burnett's charming story. But in a large theatre like that of Drury Lane things have to have thick outlines to them, and the thick outlines must inclose vivid colouring, or they are missed. People are not likely to miss Mr. Chevalier's Berverley Hogg—and on this they are distinctly to be congratulated, for it is an exceedingly clever bit of work, albeit, wanting in those finer effects which the comedian would of a certainty have introduced into it had he been presenting it in his own way, "with song."

A STRONG COST.

Miss Constance Collier is precisely the right actress for the part of the erring Lady Marion Beaumont, the "merry widow" who goes in for dishonour as a means of protecting her honour, robbing the pawnbroker and her sister to pay her gambling debts. Miss Collier is the reckless, head-strong, neck-or-nothing pleasure seeker of society to very life, and in her beautiful dresses—for which, of course, as Lady Marion she owes her dressmaker hundreds of pounds—she looks most uncommonly handsome. As the good-natured Lady Goldbury, the widow of a City banker, Miss Fenny Brough, having a part after her own heart and her own art, scores all along the line, though not, it must be admitted, "all along of" her lines; Miss Adrienne Augarde looks sweetly pretty as Lady Marion's young sister, Lady Gwendolen Ashley, who figures as the female side of the love element of the story, and Mr. Julian L'Estrange as the male side of that most necessary ingredient of drama, is forcible, manly, and always romantic. To Mr. Austin Melford, as Father Martin, has been given the disagreeable business of having to preach against society; but as he is vociferously applauded by pit and gallery for his sermons, he is not in any need of condolences. Lady Marion's evil genius, the villain of the piece, has the benefit of being played by Mr. Lyn Harding. His Noel Ferrers is a study of real character, not a "reach-me-down" affair, such as one usually gets in productions of this class. Indeed, the acting is uncommonly good all round, and I almost feel, so vast and so excellent is the cast, that in leaving the rest of it unarmed, and unacknowledged individually, I offer a slight to legion.

Writing in "M.A.P." of her first appearance as Portia at the Prince of Wales's, Miss Ellen Terry declares that "never until then had I experienced that awe-struck feeling which comes, I suppose, to no actress more than once in a life-time—the feeling of the conqueror. In homely parlance, I knew that I had 'got them' at the moment after I had spoken the speech, 'You see me, Lord Bassanio, where I stand. . . .' 'What can this be?' I thought. 'Quite this thing has never come to me before! This is different! It has never been quite the same before.' It was never to be quite the same again. Elation, triumph, being lifted on high by a single stroke of the mighty wing of glory—call it by any name, think of it as you like—it was as Portia that I had my first and last sense of it."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condy's Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The steamer Drumcondra, 2,964 tons, Captain J S Taylor, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Marcelles, with a general cargo.

The steamer King Robert 2,514 tons, Captain R M Saunders, will sail to day for Mostyn Deep, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain J Reddock, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, 3,220 tons, Captain F Boyer, arrived in barbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Vauxhall, 2345 tons, Captain P N Bradhering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth, with a cargo of coal and 9 deck passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain G W Curre, arrived in barbour on Wednesday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 9th October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Lieut D Goldsmith	R I Marine
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge	Lieut C O Campbell	R I Marine
H M S High flyer	Capt C S Hickley	R Nav.
Surprise	Capt Mercier (French Gunboat)	Foreign Vavy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 10.

Bulimba	2519	Sewell	P Gulf	M M & Co
Capri	2781	Belsito		F & R S N Co
Dumbea		Boyer-Noumea	11-10	M M & Co
Falls of Moness	3457	Harre		Shaw Wallace & Co
Hausatonic	2675	Henry		Standard Oil Co
Ipswick	513	Wallace		Shah S N Co
John Hardie	2816	McMillen		F Muir & Co
Nizam	2 41	McLennan Turner		M & Co
Peninsuler	2919	Palmer		P & O Co
Seirstad	617	Learren	Bangkock	F F Campbell & Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster		E Tajbhoy
Shahjehan	2566	Davison		E Tajbhoy
Shah Najam	2751	Davison		E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling		E Tajbhoy
Shah Nasir	2 55	Grant		Shah N N Co
Scindia	2050	Mande		M M & Co
Singu	1912	Currie		Shah Wallace & Co
Shah Allum	1917	Davison		E Tajbhoy
Umvolasi	1936	Keen		R A Willes
Warora	2565	Reddock		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Chittagong	19-10	F M & Co
C & R	Majidi	1857	Coates	Mauritius	14-10	B & P S & Co
F	Zamania	2780	Dewing	Jedda	12-10	M M & Co
K	Alecto	2341	Hick	Hull via K'chi	16-10	F M & Co
M	Shah Naway	2528	Baldoin	Jedda	24-10	The Shah S N Co
O	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
P	King Robert	2534	Saunders	Mostyn Deep	11-10	K N & Co
Q	Monsoori	1735	Geddie	Jedda	12-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	529	Fakeera	K'chi	12-10	Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	11-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Linga	938	Rickford	K'chi	12-10	M M & Co
Ponani	552	Esmail	B'nagar	12-10	P & O S N Co

M W D D

Bundesrath	1327	Ulrich	Y'bar	12-10	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Britannia	1969	Garrick	L'pool	16-10	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2680	Cogliolo	Genoa	15-10	F & R S N Co
4	Drumcondra	2964	Taylor	A'werp	10-10	W & A G & Co
8	Malta	7899	Peters	Shanghai	29-10	P & O Co
9	Coniscliffe	2512	Pottinger	D'kirk	14-10	W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	15-10	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	12-10	P & O Co
15	Yeboshi Maru	4098	Kon	Kobe	16-10	N Y K isha

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon, Sept. 29
10	Dumbea s	Boyer	Marseilles, Sept. 25
	Surprise French Gun boat	Mercier	Colombo, Oct. 5
	Vauxhall s	Bradberi g	Blyth, Sept. 7

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta
	Lalpoora s	Le Brocq	Calcutta, &c
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	R. I. M. S. Investigator	Beauchamp	Karachi
	R.I.M.S. Palinurus	Hickman	Jaigad
	Drumcondra s	Taylor	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Warora, Reddoch, for Calcutta.
" King Robert, Saunders, for Mostyn Deep.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Yeboshi Maru, for Yokohama, &c.
" Malta, for China, &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon.
" Nurel Bahar, for Muscat.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
7	Mazagon	Karachi
8	Nairung	Calcutta
8	Jelunga	Calcutta
8	Palitana	Negapatam
8	Patamcotta	Rangoon

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
8	Surada	Rangoon
8	Clan Alpine	Liverpool
10	Nadir	Bombay
10	Neidenfels	Antwerp
10	Biojun Maru	Penang
15	Maria Valerie	Trieste
20	Umfuli	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—76 bales twist, The Textile M Co Ld; 8 bales silk waste &c, K Nixon and Co; 41 bales wool, R M Kooka; 61 bales wool, J Kara; 14 bales wool, G Gungadas; 52 bales wool, S J Mohomed; 93 bales wool, N Goculdas; 246 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 120 bales cotton waste, Nagji Damjee; 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—30 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 320 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Alecto s—1 bale woollen carpets Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 bales hides W and A Graham and Co; 502 cwts myrabollam, G Modhowjee and Co; 41lbs ivory, A Vishram.

FOR HULL.

Alecho s—4,000 cwts wheat, Souday and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, N Coloobhai

Coinscliffe s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drumcondra s—737 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Coinscliffe s—1,285 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1000 cwts poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2180 cwts mowraseed and 4000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Balduino r—22 cwts gum S Damji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Co Balduinno s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Co Balduino s—267 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 100 bales trust N Cursetjee and Co; 1000 cwts linseed John Fachiri 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 3500 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co; 60 bales Lump R Reeve and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Co Balduino s—500 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist M M Essabboy.

Ischia s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co

Devanha s—6 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 148 cwt fishmaws, F M Rahim.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Yeboshi Maru s—5 bales wool, The Metsui B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—1875 cwts bone meal, H Noor Mahomed

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY
HOME TREATMENT

Do you want better proof than the tale of Mr. Tirathdas Chandumal in which he says that all the Medicines he used during 18 months did not even so much good as the Herculex did in 6 weeks?

It sounds like a fable, but nothing is more natural, as Electricity judiciously applied, secures normal action of all the vital organs in perfect harmony with Nature's Laws.

Karachi,
27th June, 1907.

My Dear Dr. Sanden,—I have great pleasure in admitting frankly that your Herculex has done appreciable good to me, and I can feel it in the rheumatic pain. Though I am not quite cured, as the root of the disease is not yet eradicated, I trust in course of time I shall get full benefit thereof. The other medicines, both patent and prescribed, used by me during last 18th months, did not even so much good in such a long period as your Herculex did during last six weeks, for which I am thankful to you and I strongly recommend your Herculex to such patients, who suffer from chronic diseases.

As a matter of fact, I was very doubtful as to the effect of the treatment of your Herculex, and was wavering whether I should put myself under your treatment, but subsequently found my mistake, and now I feel that if I had put myself under your protection earlier than this, instead of waiting, I would have been fully cured by this time. I do feel as if I am on the progressive stage of being improved from time to time. I willingly permit you to make use of this testimonial.

Believe me, sincerely yours,
(Sd.) TIRATHDAS CHANDUMAL.
A Municipal Councillor and Head Broker,
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Let these words also be a warning to you, not to delay applying to me at once for particulars of my treatment, given in my illustrated books, which will be sent to you post free on receipt of your name and address.

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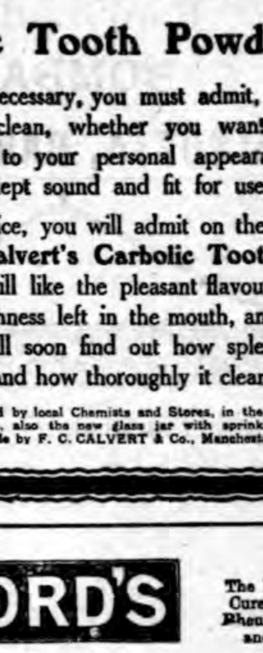
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder.



It is necessary, you must admit, to keep the teeth clean, whether you want the added charm to your personal appearance, or the teeth kept sound and fit for use.

It is nice, you will admit on the first trial, to use Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder. You will like the pleasant flavour, the feeling of freshness left in the mouth, and, of course, you will soon find out how splendidly, how easily and how thoroughly it cleans.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores, in the well-known tins, also the new glass jar with sprinkler stopper. Made by F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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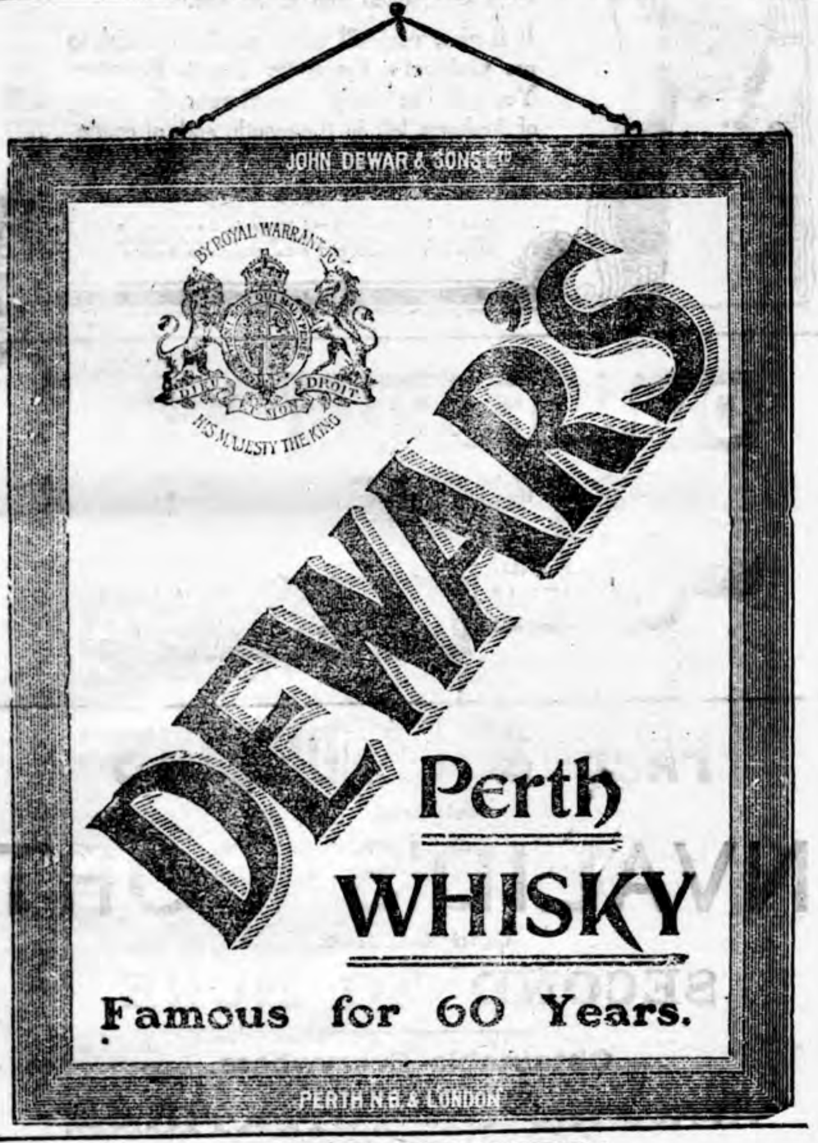

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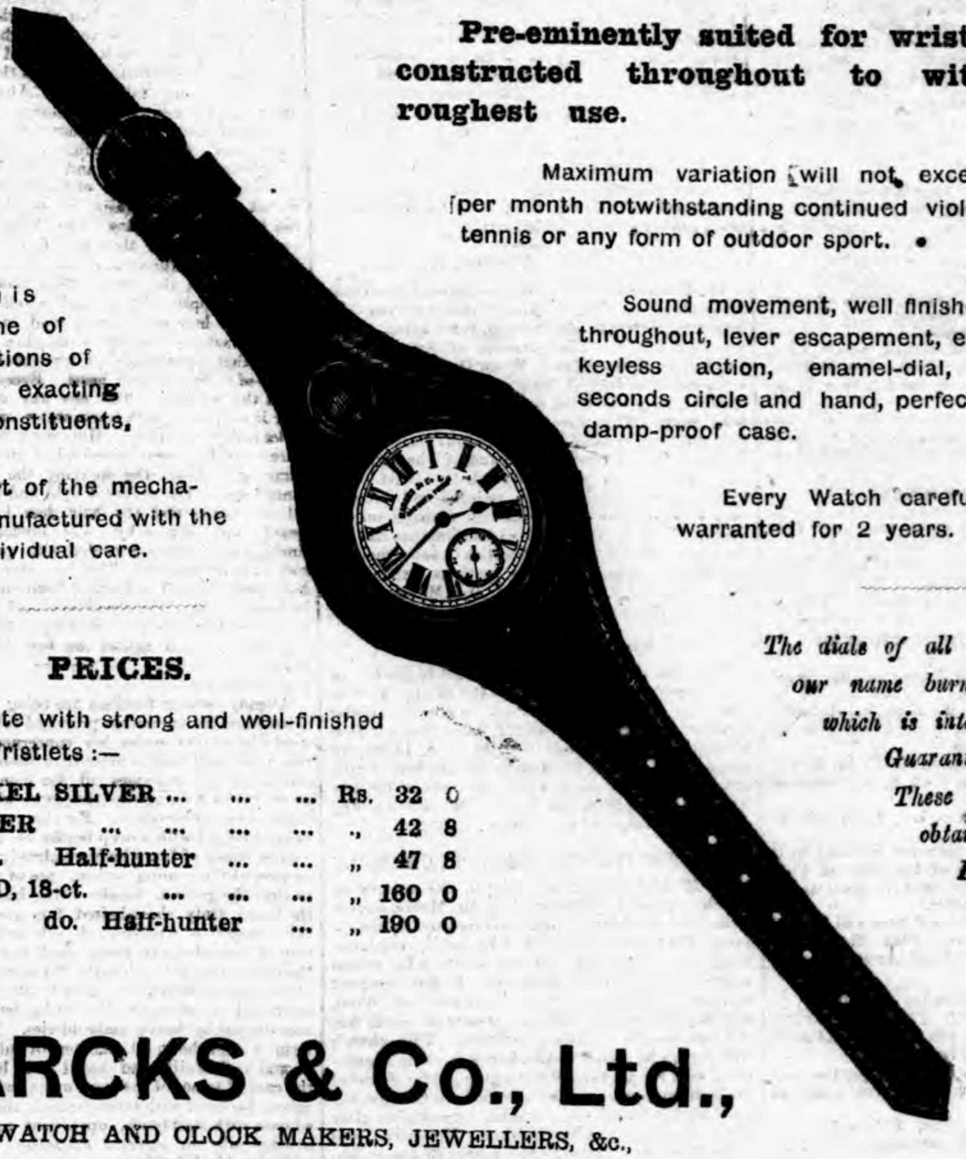

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NICKEL SILVER	Rs.	32	0
SILVER	„	42	8
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KESHRANJAN is just the thing for—Allaying all irritation of Brain, cells and nerves.

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